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SHRAGIN: BRZEZINSKI, U.S. ATTITUDE ON NUCLEAR SUPERIORITY HIT

LD262025 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Six hundred and fifty four leading American scientists in a recent statement warned that a nuclear war, even if limited in scale, would bring deaths, wounds and sickness to unprecedented numbers of people, numbers never yet registered in the history of mankind. Officials in Washington, our observer Viktor Shragin writes, are playing down the danger.

Presidential Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski has dismissed assertions that nuclear war might inflict an irreparable loss on mankind as nonsense. In this estimate the flames of nuclear war would consume no more than 10 percent of the human race--in other words, 450 million people. Is it cynicism alone that lies behind such reasoning? More likely the arguments have the aim of justifying the American policy of a nuclear arms race. Since the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the United States has been leading this race. It was the first to launch nuclear submarines and nuclear aircraft carriers. It was the first to develop missiles with multiple individually targetable warheads, cruise missiles and the barbarous neutron weapon.

Today, too, Washington is striving for nuclear superiority. The 5-year military program advanced by the Carter administration calls for building up weapons of mass destruction. The Pentagon is offering a wide choice of novelties such as the MX missiles, the Trident nuclear submarines, the B-61 and B-77 nuclear bombs [as heard] and warheads with the Pershing II missiles which Washington wants to bestow on Western Europe. No money is spared to build up the first strike potential. In the next fiscal year the Pentagon is to get $40.5 billion to buy arms and military technology. The owners of military companies are delighted. Never again [as heard] have they had such golden rain falling on them in peaceful times. Profits of the American aerospace industry already increased by 50 percent last years, and still fatter dividends are lying ahead.

The [words indistinct] concern, for instance, has contracted to assembly the Pershing II missiles. The value of the contract is $1.5 billion.

The aggressive militarist course taken by the Carter administration bears fresh proof that President Carter puts the interests of the military-industrial complex above everything else. No wonder the White House did not even think it necessary to give a due reply to the appeal of the American scientists who warned about the growing danger of nuclear war.

The Soviet Union has been pressing consistently for an end to the production of all types of nuclear arms, to be followed by a gradual reduction of their stocks until none remain. President Leonid Brezhnev, replying to the American scientists, emphasized that their humane and noble activity to prevent nuclear war would meet with understanding and support in the Soviet Union.

GENEVA CONFERENCE ON CHEMICAL, BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS ENDS

LD261521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "First Conference"]

[Text] Geneva, 22 March--The first conference of countries which signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction ended today in Geneva's Palais des Nations. Those taking part in the conference comprehensively discussed questions connected with the convention's operation and the fulfillment of its clauses.

V.I. Israelyan, the head of the USSR delegation, recalled that the task of banning bacteriological weapons set in the peace programs adopted by the 24th CPSU Congress is among the most important tasks in the sphere of disarmament. The Soviet delegation, he said, is profoundly satisfied with the fact that all participants in the conference voiced their determination to take steps toward attaining new accords in the disarmament sphere.

The conference unanimously adopted a concluding declaration, which stated most definitely that the convention's clauses are being implemented successfully, in a spirit of cooperation and good will. The states which signed the convention confirmed that they will continue to fulfill all its clauses effectively. They urged those states which have not yet signed the convention to accede to it.

Over 50 countries, including delegations from the USSR, the Ukraine and Belorussia, took part in the work of the conference.

SHISHKIN QUESTIONS CARTER'S EQUIVOCAL STANCE ON SALT II

LD261152 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] In the commentary that follows Gennadiy Shishkin discusses the Carter administration's ambiguous and inconsistent stand on SALT II:

Almost 9 months have passed since President Carter, in the summit meeting in Vienna, signed the SALT II treaty. But the major agreement on strategic arms limitation has not come into force. What's more some 2 months ago President Carter ordered Congress to postpone SALT II ratification indefinitely.

True, the President has again claimed in a message to Congress recently that strategic arms limitation figures prominently in America's policies and that America is still candidly supporting the process of mutual arms limitation. But the metamorphosis is not surprising at all. At any rate, the latest opinion polls show that more than 60 percent of the Americans are favoring SALT II and the effort to reduce arms. More have come to realize that it is essential to limit and halt the arms race, to curb inflation in their country and consolidate world security.

Characteristically, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that has never praised SALT II--is beginning to voice concern at the prospect of an unlimited race in nuclear arms.

What has played a role in Washington's zig-zags is the fact that the postponement of SALT II ratification in the Senate has drawn a negative reaction from the United States allies, negative because many NATO countries in Europe understand that SALT II meets the interests of security not only of the Soviet Union and the United States but also the interests of lessening tension and promoting peace.

The verbal courtesies the White House has dropped to SALT II cannot conceal the fact that President Carter's has remained equivocal.

On the one hand the President comes out in support of efforts to limit arms, but on the other hand he postpones the treaty because of supposedly unsuitable military and political conditions. What's more the ratification process itself has been used to whip up the arms race. As a blind, Washington has come up with a number of statements that despite everything it intends to abide by SALT II as if it were ratified. But who needs fine gestures of this kind and who can believe in the sincerity of Washington if it is living through a deep crisis of trust even on the part of its closest friends and allies.

The United States has proved an unreliable and unpredictable partner, a country that at its President's whim breaks agreements and understandings that have been reached on behalf of the American people. Who can rely on Washington's promises, who can believe in Washington's sincerity? The White House is now expected to more from fine words to concrete deeds. SALT II is equally needed by the Soviet Union and the United States, and all other nations for that matter too, but if it is to come into force it must be ratified by the legislation bodies of the signatory countries.

BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO U.S. SCIENTISTS ON NUCLEAR WAR

LD261215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Text] To the American scientists who authored the statement "Danger: Nuclear War"

Esteemed gentlemen!

I have familiarized myself with your statement "Danger: Nuclear War" and fully share your anxiety as scientists for the fate of mankind in connection with the threat of nuclear war. Since the time atomic energy was first used for military purposes the Soviet Union has consistently advocated banning this and all other types of mass-destruction and annihilation weapons.

American scientists can make a weighty contribution to explaining the lethal consequences for mankind of a nuclear conflict between the United States and the USSR, which would inevitably assume a global nature. Such an explanation will contribute to strengthening the will and increasing the activity of those who advocate a halt to the arms race and the maintenance of normal relations among all countries--including, of course, between the United States and the USSR also.

You can be sure that your humane and noble activity aimed at preventing a nuclear war will meet with understanding and support in the Soviet Union.

Wishing you every success

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Scientists' Reaction

LD222140 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 22 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 22, TASS--The answer of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev to the American scientists, authors of the statement "Danger--Nuclear War", drew a great interest throughout the world. Mass media, public leaders and scientists stress in their comments that the answer reflects the Soviet Union's deep concern for peace, its ardent and sincere desire to avert the danger of nuclear war.

TASS correspondents asked several American scientists, authors of the statement "Danger--Nuclear War", to comment on Leonid Brezhnev's answer to their statement.

Eric Chivian, instructor of the Harvard University Medical School, said that they are deeply grateful to President Leonid Brezhnev for his understanding and sharing of their concern for the destiny of mankind in connection with the threat of nuclear war. The American scientists are glad that their aspiration to avert a nuclear war meets with understanding and support in the Soviet Union.

He said that this is not only his personal viewpoint. As chief organizer of the recent symposium of medical scientists on the consequences of a thermonuclear war, as a result of which their statement was made, he can say with confidence that such a viewpoint is shared not only by those who signed under the document, but also by many other American scientists.

Eric Chivian said that they believe that neither nuclear, nor chemical, nor bacteriological war should be allowed to occur. All stockpiles of these weapons should be destroyed. Editor of the Boston NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE Franz Ingelfinger said that they are sincerely grateful to the Soviet leader for his concern over the future of mankind in connection with the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

Professor Adams of Harvard University said that the American scientists draw a hope from Leonid Brezhnev's answer that the Soviet Union and the United States will be able to agree to the discontinuation of the production and testing of nuclear weapons so as to reach an agreement on the mutual reduction of their stockpiles.

PRAVDA CITES AFGHAN SPOKESMAN AT ESCAP SESSION

LD261455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[V. Kalinin dispatch: "Bangkok: Condemnation of Imperialism"]

[Text] The 36th Session of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) is at work in the Thai capital.

Speaking at the session, Afghan representative (F.M. Tarin) refuted those speakers who tried to divert the debate from discussion of the fundamental problems of the Asian and Pacific region. Afghanistan, he said, is a peace-loving, nonalined country. It favors peace, detente, independence, democracy and progress and opposes the forces of colonialism, imperialism, Zionism, racism, chauvinism and reaction. Its foreign policy is built on the principle of friendly relations with the peoples of all countries, particularly neighboring countries.

AMATEUR ATHLETICS OFFICIAL SUPPORTS MOSCOW OLYMPICS

LD261942 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 26, TASS--"At its special meeting in Paris our federation adopted a special resolution in support of the Moscow Olympics. The games are being conducted by the International Olympic Committee which in 1974 entrusted Moscow with the hosting of the 1980 summer games. Recently, in Lake Placid, the IOC confirmed its decision. We have no cause whatsoever to put this decision in question", a correspondent of the newspaper SOVETSKIY SPORT was told by Adrian Paulen (Holland), president of the International Amateur Athletics Federation, the biggest of the sports federations in the world.

Mr Paulen stressed further that the International Amateur Athletics Federation had also undertaken in accordance with the principles of the Olympic Charter not to hold any athletics tournament during the period of the Olympic games. The federation has not given and will not give permission for the organization of such competitions. Speaking of the holding of "alternate games", Adrian Paulen said that their organisation was out of the question: in accordance with the federation's rules to hold a competition involving the participation of more than five countries it is necessary to inform the federation at least a year in advance in order to get its sanction.

Adrian Paulen described as absurd some press reports that with the adoption of the decision to hold the first world athletics championship in Helsinki in 1983 the athletics federation no longer needed the Olympic games.

The president of the International Amateur Athletics Federation said that in Paris it was decided to lift the disqualification from 54 former professionals, mostly members of the O'Hara American Professional Athletics Circus that collapsed two years ago. When allowing Guy Drut (France), Dwight Stones (USA) and others to return to amateur competitions officials of the federation proceeded from the premise that the sportsmen had borne sufficient punishment: They had not competed for more than three years. They made a mistake when turning professional, but this does not merit a "death sentence", Adrian Paulen said jokingly. But the question whether these athletes can compete in the Olympic games is to be decided by the International Olympic Committee.

The purpose of Adrian Paulen's visit to Moscow was to inform Soviet sports and Olympic movement officials about the state of affairs in the International Amateur Athletics Federation and its attitude to the Moscow Olympics.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS LIES AIM TO SPUR U.S. DEVELOPMENT

LD261515 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Article by Col M. Aleksandrov under the rubric "Observers' Notes": "Hypocritical Stunts by Transatlantic Slanderers"]

[Text] The old fabrication that Soviet forces in Afghanistan are using chemical weapons has again started to appear in the American press. The first round of this slander campaign was back in January. But the scenario then was somewhat different from the present. On that occasion the anti-Soviet fabrication was launched in the press and subsequently officials tried to take the campaign up from there. But the groundless and totally unwarranted slander petered out.

But there is no stopping the slanderers. This time representatives of the Washington administration have jumped into the fray. In their attempts to instruct journalists they grovel, intimate and cite the existence of anonymous but allegedly genuine evidence.

For example, the State Department circulated the following so-called information: "We are concerned about reports that the Soviet Union may be using lethal chemical weapons." Or: "We have unconfirmed reports that the Soviet Union has used lethal chemical agents." But, a department official said, clenching his teeth: "At the present time we cannot corroborate these reports."

Publishing these fabrications, the New York DAILY NEWS noted: "In order to confirm the authenticity of these accusations we need an examination or sample of the substance, but we have neither." The Washington STAR also complains that "there is no clinical evidence of Soviet-made toxic agents."

Nevertheless, the fabrication is being fueled by newsmen like J. Anderson, R. Novak and R. Evans. Without the slightest embarrassment they pass off as the truth false reports dropped into their Washington offices. Now the fabrication has been taken up by unscrupulous anti-Soviets in Western Europe while Beijing's RENMIN RIBAO maintains that the Soviet Union has deployed nuclear and chemical weapons in Afghanistan.

The fabrications about Soviet chemical weapons in Afghanistan are an integral part of the general anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by Washington for the purpose of poisoning the international atmosphere and undermining detente. By spurring on its propaganda apparatus, the American administration wants to distract the world public's attention from the U.S. expansionist course and widespread militarist preparations and to blame someone else for the current exacerbation of the international situation.

In whipping up the campaign, the transatlantic slanderers have other aims as well. Some people across the Atlantic would go to any lengths to discredit the Soviet troops' noble mission in Afghanistan. The Afghan people see the Soviet Army as their protector. The testimony of witnesses is characteristic in this respect. The members of a French trade union delegation which visited Afghanistan recently said on returning home: "We were often taken for Russians, smiled at and plied with tea."

By making up a pack of lies about the Soviet Union and its armed forces, U.S. imperialist circles want to wipe from the memory of mankind their own horrible crimes in Indochina. In a little over 8 years of dirty war the American Army rained down on the territory of South Vietnam alone a total of 100,000 tons of toxic chemicals. Around 2 million Vietnamese, Laotians and Kampucheans were victims of the savage use of chemical weapons, and thousands of them died. There was incalculable damage to the environment. All these dreadful facts have been proved beyond doubt. The documents in which they are recorded have been circulated as official UN General Assembly documents.

Certain interesting facts have been made public recently. Not long ago the New York TIMES wrote that in the opinion of military specialists the United States should "strengthen its chemical warfare capability." It was also reported that the Pentagon budget for fiscal 1981 stipulates appropriations of around $20 million for the production of toxic agents inducing flaccid paralysis. The United States is developing so-called binary systems of chemical munitions. These munitions have two nontoxic or low-toxicity components. Mixed after firing, they form a chemical warfare agent. According to TIME magazine data, the United States intends to spend around $1 billion over the next 5 years on chemical weapons alone.

In the light of all these facts it is easy to see what the malicious fabrications about the imaginary Soviet use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan are really worth.

The truth will out, and the liars will ultimately be unmasked. There is no doubt that the whole motely crew of Washington liars, journalists and politickers will be exposed, and their slanderous stunts aimed at the Soviet Union will be recognized for what they are.

PRAVDA REPORTS PRESIDENT'S CAMP DAVID MEETING ON IRAN

LD261331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report under the general headline "Pressure on Iran"]

[Text] Washington, 23 March--The American administration is continuing to fuel tension in the Persian Gulf region and stepping up its policy of putting military pressure on Iran and contiguous countries. Yesterday U.S. President J. Carter held a conference at Camp David at which, as has been announced here, the situation which has taken shape over Iran was discussed. According to the same information, the conference also considered questions relating to the stepping up of American interference in the Indian Ocean region and southwest Asia.

A group of Pentagon advisers reportedly participated in the conference.

Intensifying 'Intimidation'

LD261554 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Washington, March 26, TASS--The United States is intensifying its campaign of intimidation and slander against Iran. As was reported by the CBS television company, the United States will take political and economic steps against that country. Although the content of these moves is kept secret by the White House, political observers speculate that they may be repressive measures against Iranian citizens in the USA and imposition of a sea blockade against Iran. Military threats to Iran continue coming from the banks of the Potomac River.

At the same time Washington resorts to manoeuvres in an effort to absolve itself of the responsibility for the deterioration of American-Iranian relations, caused by Washington's refusal to meet Iran's just demand for the extradition of the former shah and the return of the wealth he had plundered.

Z. Brzezinski, assistant to the President for national security affairs, asserted at a White House meeting with pressmen that the Washington-arranged flight of the former Iranian monarch from Panama to Egypt should not affect relations between Iran and the USA and the fate of the American diplomats who are being detained in Tehran on a charge of espionage. Z. Brzezinski declared hypocritically that the United States had no longer any obligations to the shah.

But even the materials published in the American press testify to the contrary. The Washington POST reported today, referring to official sources, that before the shah's departure from the United States for Panama in last December he and the White House reached agreement which covered such questions as terms for the shah's possible return to the United States, ensurance of his personal security as well as assistance by the American Government in the provision of communications facilities and means of conveyance for him.

The newspaper says that President Carter was represented by Hamilton Jordan, White House chief of staff, and L. Cutler, advisor to the President, at the talks held at an air base in Texas where the butcher of the Iranian people was hiding. Although shah's rule in Iran was one of cooruption and despotism, the Washington POST writes, the President believed that he could not ignore the reality of the close relations that existed between the shah and every American president beginning with Truman.

According to this newspaper, all requests made by the shah or by other persons on his behalf had been granted since December last in accordance with the agreement reached.

SECRET REPORT ACCUSES CARTER OF PROVOKING HOSTAGE SEIZURE

LD262054 Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Washington, March 26, TASS--The newspaper Washington POST, has printed an article which says that the secret report, coached in biting terms, which has been prepared for the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, raises serious questions of the role of President Carter in the case of American hostages in Iran.

One of the most serious accusations formulated in the report is that President Carter provoked the seizure of the American Embassy in Tehran by allowing the ex-shah into the United States despite repeatedly made clear warnings that such an action might lead to the seizure of Americans as hostages.

The banking circles, specifically David Rockefeller, played the key role in letting the ex-shah into the United States. The report prompts the thought that the Chase Manhattan Bank deliberately created a conflict situation to prevent the Iranian Government from withdrawing billions of "petroleum" dollars from the bank's accounts.

'GOOD WILL' WITH ARAB COUNTRIES 'SMOKESCREEN' FOR PENETRATION

LD261541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[L. Koryavin article: "The Persian Gulf: The Gunboat Policy Again"]

[Text] It is customary to call the Persian Gulf region the "oil reservoir." It now has another epithet--the "powder keg." And when highly inflammable substances are in close proximity with dangerous fuels, as is known, it can lead to the most serious consequences. The United States has concentrated its armed forces close to the Arabian Peninsula and the shores of Iran in quantity such as can only be observed in a theater of military operations. In any event, even during World War II there were not so many aircraft carriers, cruisers, submarines and other ships in that region as the Pentagon has now redeployed there.

Since we are talking about time, the late 19th and early 20th centuries saw the emergence of the military strategic significance of oil, which began to rank with gunpowder and steel, becoming the fuel which powered first the dreadnoughts, then the first flying machines. At the very dawn of the oil business not only were Western monopoly companies closely involved in it, but military circles also came within its orbit. Maps of proven oilfields in the Near and Middle East, diagrams of communications for the transportation of "black gold" and endless columns of oil business figures were not only on the desks of the oil magnates, but also in the secret map cases of the imperialist powers' general staffs. The colonialist gunboat sent to the shores of Arabia and to the Persian Gulf became the symbol of their foreign policy concepts.

If you look at the Persian Gulf region in the light of World War II, the goals which the German war machine pursued there stand out clearly. It crossed the sands of Tobruk and El Alamein, forced its way into the Nile Valley and beyond to the plains of Mesopotamia and toward Iran, in order to seize the oilfields, which Hitler's reich also declared to be "lebensraum."

Many associations spring to mind today when you look at the situation in the Persian Gulf and the military preparations being implemented there by the United States. The Iraqi newspaper ATH-THAWRAH gives a laconic description of its actions: "The concentration of American naval forces in the region of the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea continues. As before, the Washington administration entertains aggressive plans with respect to the Near and Middle East and seeks the region's total subordination to American imperialism's interests."

The U.S. military-strategic goals in the Persian Gulf region do not amount solely to the permanent presence of American aircraft carriers, cruisers and marine formations there; the United States also has far-reaching plans. If the orientation of materials from American propaganda sources dealing with events in that region is analyzed, it amounts to the following: They are writing about the Persian Gulf as a potential "theater of military operations." The United States is openly engaging in saber-rattling and trying to exert psychological influence on countries in the region in order to reconcile them to the possibility of losing their national natural resources. In short, the oil-extracting countries are threatened with war and the occupation of their sources of strategic raw materials. This is how BUSINESS WEEK magazine headed an article--"The American Scenario for a Near East War." [paragraph continues]

Those directing the scenario from the Pentagon assert that "they could send 16,000 parachute troops into Iran in the space of 3 days." Then, the magazine notes, the numbers would be increased to 25,000 and soon 100,000 American servicemen.

Thus with a single stroke of the pen a picture of invasion of a sovereign state's territory is drawn; these are the dangerous bickford fuses which the United States is stretching out toward the oil klondikes today. These are the plans of the Muslim peoples' imaginary "defenders," who seek, as we can see, not to support them in their national, independent development but to catch them in the lasso of military and economic domination.

The United States is striving to create some kind of "theoretical basis" for its military penetration of the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea region. Recently a whole series of American politicians have made statements on the need to define "spheres of U.S. vital interests" located, by the way, several thousand kilometers from the American Continent. Alongside Western Europe and the Indian Ocean, the Near and Middle East are precisely those zones toward which the Pentagon has pointed its periscopes. The "arc of instability" has become a smokescreen with which the United States tries to conceal its penetration into the rich oil regions.

Indeed, having sketched the notorious "arc of instability" many thousands of kilometers from the American Continent, its "theorists" started planning to string out a chain of American military bases along this arc. If the "arc," according to the Americans' concepts, extends across the Indian Ocean, through the Middle and Near East to the shores of Africa, these zones are marked with special signs on the U.S. strategic map. The most important Pentagon base--Diego Garcia--is there, as is the Masirah base at the entrance to the Persian Gulf. Moreover Washington intends in the near future to obtain air bases in the Negev Desert in Israel and in Sinai and to expand its presence at the Akrotiri Base in Cyprus and the Simonstown Base at the southern tip of Africa. As London's Middle East INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL wrote, "American Lockheed aircraft will fly one after another, round the clock, over Sinai and beyond."

In going back to the "gunboat policy" the United States is placing its main stake in the Near East on Israel, an agent of international imperialism. Washington's militarist policy and Tel Aviv's aggressive course have merged together. Collaboration between the American and Israeli military-industrial complexes is being developed increasingly actively. Not for nothing is Israel today called a "test state" for American arms. The Israeli military, which has not stopped its aggressive actions in southern Lebanon, destroying peaceful Lebanese cities and bringing death to the civilian population, is satisfying the Pentagon's appetites. It is American F-15 planes that the Israeli pilots fly over Lebanon, and that plane, as the Western press notes, needs to be "tested in certain conditions." So it turns out that the Tel Aviv vultures are helping the United States to "test" the all-weather fighter on the "Lebanese range."

At the same time Washington is throwing up yet another smokescreen. It would like to conceal the forced rate of its military penetration of the Near East and demagogically declares that America's Near East policy is based on a so-called "balanced" line, that is, the United States is allegedly building its relations with Israel and the Arab countries with an equal degree of "good will" and is even thinking about a "change" in its attitude to the Palestinian liberation movement. [paragraph continues]

But the U.S. strategic line with respect to the Arab peoples has already been exposed by Washington's participation in the Israeli-Egyptian separate deal. It was also confirmed by the Young affair and by the scandal involving the vote on a Security Council resolution condemning Israel, when the United States about-faced and refused to support a just position with respect to the illegally occupied Arab territories.

The American imperialists are trying to push other Arab states toward capitulation too, as happened with Cairo. Washington and Tel Aviv want to reconcile them to the idea that Israel will legalize the fruits of its aggression forever and that, for instance, ancient Jerusalem, where even now Tel Aviv is carrying out demographical aggression whereby the Arab population are driven rudely from their homes and replaced by Israeli colonists, will remain within Israel's state system.

The United States would like to knock together a "Tel Aviv-Cairo axis," attaching other Arab countries to it too. This alliance would be a "regional policeman" obediently carrying out Washington's will and targeted against the progressive forces of the Arab world and against the Palestinian liberation movement. Imperialism would like to use this to stifle national liberation processes on the African Continent too.

But the peoples of the Near and Middle East and Africa are resolutely opposed to imperialist adventures. They demand that Washington stop its dangerous game in the Persian Gulf, which is literally filled to the brim with an armada of American warships.

USSR PARLIAMENTARY GROUP DENOUNCES U.S. GULF POLICY

LD261156 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 26, TASS--The Parliamentary Group of the USSR uniting all deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in a statement published here "fully shares serious concern of the international public for the destinies of universal peace in connection with the provocative actions of the United States in the area of the Arabian Peninsula and the Persian Gulf."

"The concentration in the area of a large naval force of the United States, the statement says, the setting up in lands of others of new bases that could serve as support for the 'rapid reaction strike force' that is being formed--all these actions fully contradict the principles of the United Nations Charter and are nothing else but an attempt to recourse to the policy 'from the positions of strength,' to press for military and political domination of U.S. imperialism in the Near and Middle East, to decide disputable questions through gross blackmail and pressure."

The Parliamentary Group of the USSR believes that the continuation of such a policy can have extremely adverse consequences for the cause of detente and can carry the world to the brink of nuclear war.

"In this situation that is extremely dangerous for the cause of peace, the statement says, the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, being motivated by special responsibility for the maintenance of peace, that is borne by representative organs of power makes a call to foreign parliamentarians, to all people of goodwill to protest resolutely against the criminal actions of the militaristic circles of the USA, to demand that they should stop their present policy of blackmail and threats with regard to peoples of the Near and Middle East, the policy of interference in their internal affairs."

PALAU CONSTITUTION EXTENDS U.S. 'ANNEXATION' OF MICRONESIA

LD251449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[Dmitriy Kosyrev "Commentator's Column": "Outposts of the Pentagon"]

[Text] On the Palau Islands in the Pacific a referendum on a draft constitution has been held. Ninety percent of the participants voted against any further buildup of the U.S. military presence on the island. However, under pressure from Washington the Palau legislative assembly adopted a constitution which does not contain this demand. Thus the latest document designed to "form the basis" for the transformation of yet another group of islands belonging to Micronesia into a U.S. military-strategic appendage has been published.

Micronesia, which consists of over 2,000 islands scattered across the western Pacific, was put under U.S. Trusteeship in 1947 by the United Nations. The aim of this step was to prepare Micronesia by 1981 for self-government and independence. However, in fact Washington, not for the first time, is making efforts to turn the Trust Territories into U.S. colonial appendages. The Mariana Islands for example have had thrust upon them the status of "community within the framework of political union with the United States." The position of the Island of Guam is humiliating and ambiguous: its inhabitants, who count as U.S. citizens, are deprived of the right to vote not only for the U.S. president but even for their own governor (he is appointed from Washington).

Similar measures are being elaborated now in relation to other parts of Micornesia. President Carter sent an envoy to Congress where the present White House policy in relation to the Mariana Islands, Guam, East Samoa and other territories is being expounded. The essence of this policy amounts to annexation of Micronesia in accordance with Washington's long-term Pacific strategy.

The Pacific islands have been turned into Pentagon outposts, linked to form a single system with the military bases on Okinawa, the Philippines and South Korea. Thus on Guam there are a U.S. strategic air force base and other military installations. There are military bases and also test sites for new arms systems on the Mariana Islands, where it is planned to build new bases and depots for nuclear ammunition. There are military installations on Kwajalein, Eniwetok and other atolls.

The militarization and annexation of Micronesia run counter to the vital interests of this territory's population and are being conducted in violation of the UN Charter for only the UN Security Council has the right to determine the fate and status of Trust Territories. But, as the facts show, Washington is flagrantly ignoring both the rights of the Micronesian population and its own international obligations for the sake of implementing its own militarist plans.

U.S. OLYMPIC BOYCOTT CALL COUNTER TO FINAL ACT

LD261509 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Article by Ya. Vlashev: "Olympic Saboteurs"]

[Text] A vociferous, almost hysterical campaign against the 22d Olympics in Moscow has been unleashed across the Atlantic. Day after day, hour after hour two ideas are being drummed into the heads of readers, listeners and viewers. [paragraph continues]

The first is that the Moscow Olympics are impossible until the Soviet Union withdraws its forces from Afghanistan. The second is that the whole of the "free world" supports U.S. President J. Carter's idea of boycotting the Moscow games.

As for the first thesis, it is well known that the fraternal aid given to the Afghan people at their government's request has nothing to do with sports. To the enemies of peace and detente the events in that country are nothing but a pretext, just another move in political speculation.

Imperialist reaction's strategic plan to wreck the Moscow Olympics was laid long before the Afghan events and even before the International Olympic Committee (IOC) had actually granted our country's capital the right to hold the games back in October 1974. The Washington POST warned at the time: Moscow will hold the games "beneath the slogan of peace." This idea was clearly not to the taste of the cold war advocates.

There was also something else that scared them. Madge Davidson, general secretary of the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association, who knows the worth of "freedoms" in the capitalist world, once explained: "Many people in the West will be seeing the Soviet Union for the first time when they watch the Olympics on television. Much of it will be a revelation for them.... For they have been brought up in an atmosphere of propaganda in the spirit of fear, enmity and suspicion of the socialist way of life. When these myths are shattered, people will begin to doubt the picture of life in the USSR created for them by propaganda and they will begin to doubt whether bourgeois newspaper reports are correct.... Therefore it was necessary to divert attention."

To this end traitors and turncoats were recruited and a campaign to boycott the 1980 Olympics for the sake of "defending human rights in the USSR" was fueled. Subversive organizations sprang up, such as the "Olympic games and defense of human rights" committee in the Netherlands, parliamentary resolutions were prepared and speeches against the Moscow Olympics by American "hawks" and British liberals, Scandinavian conservatives and Israeli Zionists were publicized. On 2 August 1978 London's THE TIMES candidly wrote: "The West needs levers to pressure the Soviet Union and the Olympic games are very suitable for this purpose."

Let us now analyze the other thesis of the Olympic saboteurs: Is it true that the provocative idea of boycotting the games has been as widely supported as its "progenitors" expected?

J. Carter's Washington administration and the U.S. military-industrial complex adopted a totally negative stance. But that is no surprise. Several years ago prominent American commentators forecast the following turn of events: As the U.S. presidential elections (November 1980) approached the fate of the 1980 Olympics would undoubtedly be used by the most reactionary forces in the struggle for the White House. Wishing to please those forces, the current incumbent advocated, back in summer 1978, the cancellation of number of contracts signed by U.S. firms in connection with the Moscow Olympics.

What about the others? J. Carter's appeals have by no means met with the support he expected, if only because of "Atlantic solidarity." British Prime Minister M. Thatcher, who is known for her anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, has been a true ally to the U.S. President. Equally unreserved support for the American President has come from the fascist junta in Chile and also the United States' close partners in anti-Sovietism--the Beijing leaders. But this was only to be expected.

In principle, however, the appeals from the White House have been greeted with great reserve; in an overtly negative manner in some cases. France, Ireland, Austria, Spain and other countries have resolutely disassociated themselves from the policy of boycotting the games in the Soviet capital. Now that the initial shock of the attempts--unprecendented in the history of the modern Olympics--to wreck the forthcoming games has passed there is a mounting wave of universal condemnation of the Washington administration for wanting, as IOC President Lord Killanin said, "to use the Olympic games as a political football." At the recent IOC session in Lake Placid all 73 participants, including the IOC members from the United States, unanimously confirmed the orginial decision to hold the Olympics in Moscow at the scheduled time.

However, I do not think the politickers' speculations over the 1980 Olympics are over. The West German DPA's Washington correspondent noted: Carter wants "the threat of a boycott to land like the sword of Damocles over this major world competition until the summer." The White House regards it as "important to basically put this idea up for general discussion in order to mobilize against the Soviet Union a world detached from politics and thereby worry the Russians even more."

"Worry the Russians"--that is the minimum requirement. What is the maximum requirement? To consolidate American imperialism's aspirations to hegemonism and to demonstrate to the world that the White House can do anything--even destroy the Olympic movement--if it does not conform to the political aims of the U.S. administration. This, as the American press reported, "was angrily vowed" by White House deputy legal adviser Robert Klein who demanded that the IOC either move the Olympics from Moscow, or cancel or postpone them.

But the White House ought to consider its responsibility for its guarantees to observe the Olympic Charter in connection with the holding of the 1984 summer games in Los Angeles. By its shameless interference in the internal affairs of an independent and authoritative organization like the IOC, and it alone has all rights to the Olympics, Washington has generated considerable concern: Will the official U.S. authorities present the IOC with further ultimatums? It is not surprising that the world sporting public fears for the fate of the 1984 Olympics.

When American reaction announced the "campaign" against the Moscow games the White House was not bothered by the fact that participation in it was a shameless violation of U.S. commitments under the Final Act signed in Helsinki in 1975. This document of historic importance for the destiny of peace plainly states: "...In order to develop existing ties and cooperation in the sphere of sports the participating states will encourage existing contacts and exchanges, including sports events and competitions of all kinds held on the basis of accepted rules, regulations and practice."

I would add to this the fact that threats to prohibit American athletes from competing in the Moscow Olympics and to refuse them passports for the trip to the Soviet Union are a direct violation of human rights and barriers in the way of the free exchange of people, information and ideas. Is there no limit to the cynicism and hypocrisy of the "defenders' of human rights?" These "defenders" are essentially turning American sportsmen in to the political hostages of anti-Sovietism.

And, finally, by their bans and actions against the Moscow Olympics J. Carter and his team--to use the language of sport--are also dealing a blow to international economic cooperation, to which the 1980 Olympics contributes.

They say there is nothing new under the sun. The Roman Emperor Nero once reshaped the entire program of the ancient Olympics so that he won every event he competed in. Is it that those who are currently trying to reshape the Olympic movement according to their own wished want to surpass these "achievements"? So far they have set two "records" far removed from sport-hypocrisy and the use of the noble goals and principles ofthe Olympic movement for the selfish purposed of the struggle for power.

AFGHANISTAN'S KESHTMAND MAKES SOVIET TELEVISION APPEARANCE

LD262300 Moscow TASS in English 2143 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 26, TASS--"During the rule of Amin and his flunkeys many leaders of our country were subjected to repressions. Party leaders, party activists, including myself, were put behind prison bars without trial or investigation," said Sultan Ali Keshtmand, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in his Soviet television appearance today. American and Chinese propaganda, he said, are now spreading all sorts of fables about the events in Afghanistan. They even went as far as saying that allegedly I was wounded and later died of wounds. This is a brazen lie. I am in Moscow. Thanks to the great attention on the part of Soviet doctors I fully recovered and am ready to start discharging the duties laid upon me by our party and the Revolutionary Council.

Throughout the time of the existence of Soviet-Afghan relations, Keshtmand said, the Soviet Union has invariably rendered support and assistance to Afghanistan. Backed by the USSR's support our people was able to start realizing the objectives projected by the April revolution.

'DIRECT, BILATERAL LINK' BETWEEN BAKHTAR, TASS OPENS

LD271124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A direct bilateral link between the Afghan news agency, BAKHTAR, and TASS has been opened. The Afghan press notes that the opening of the direct link serves as another manifestation of good-neighborly all-round cooperation between the two countries.

IZVESTIYA DETAILS ALLEGED PRC ROLE IN SUPPORTING AFGHAN REBELS

LD261201 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Special Correspondent V. Kassis report under the rubric "Behind the Scenes of Events": "Beijing Hegemonists' Schemes"]

[Text] Kabul-Moscow--The notorious Hitlerite General Gehlen was fond of saying that you can poison a village with a pinch of potassium cyanide dropped into a well, but you can poison millions of people with a lie over the airwaves. Beijing has a pretty firm grasp of this "truth" and acts accordingly. Circulating fables about Afghanistan, each more absurd than the last, the Beijing intriguers are constantly intimidating the United States with the mythical Soviet "military threat." Now they start to describe the "USSR's preparations for war" against the Americans, now they call on the United States "not to overestimate the Soviet Union's strength" and to hurry up and declare war on it "before it increases its military potential many times over."

But that as it may, one thing is clear: Beijing is dreaming of the holocaust of a war between the world's two strongest powers--the Soviet Union and the United States. Meanwhile the Pentagon bigwigs are continuing to play the "China card," and, it must be admitted, they are succeeding in doing so--especially in connection with events in Afghanistan.

In the malicious Maoists Washington has secured zealous assistants. It is well known that for some time the Beijing hegemonists have included certain regions of Afghanistan on their maps of "lost Chinese territories." [paragraph continues]

Moreover, the Beijing leaders do not like the fact that Afghanistan is an independent, peace-loving power. They are irritated by the revolutionary Afghan people's confident march. That is why the fact that in 1978, during talks in Tehran with the Iranian Government, Hua Guofeng himself suggested to the Iranian shah--not yet deposed--"preventing the consolidation of the new Afghan regime" may be regarded as perfectly natural.

It is no accident that many sober-minded politicians have repeatedly pointed out lately what a dangerous role Beijing is playing in Asia. In particular, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said that quite recently, and stressed that China continues to this day to occupy large sections of the territory of India, Bhutan, Nepal and Burma. "This fact alone," I. Gandhi noted, "represents a threat to our borders."

China's subversive actions in Afghanistan are in line with the Maoists' general plans to create a permanent hotbed of tension in this huge and densely populated region and to knock together an alliance of states hostile to India. To this end a special role is assigned to Pakistan, which has not only allowed its territory to be used to train rebels but has also been turned into an arsenal for weapons received from China for the mercenaries operating in Afghanistan. The Chinese-built Kharakhoram highway is busier than ever today. It is along that highway that weapons flow into Pakistan and military instructors are taken to the special camps.

In observers' opinion, the recent visit to Islamabad by a Chinese military delegation headed by Xiao Ke, president of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Military and Political College, is evidence of Beijing's increased efforts to implement a "joint Chinese-American strategy" in this region.

As for the visit to Washington by PRC Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin, it too pursues very definite aims--to devise plans for further coordinating U.S. and Chinese activity against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

It must be noted that Beijing hopes to exploit the Islamic religion in its aggressive actions against Afghanistan. It is well known that the British colonialists and German fascists used to exploit Islam for their own purposes, speculating on believers' religious feelings and inflaming both national and religious strife.

Presently it looks like this: Under a "pro-Muslim flag" Maoist agents are taking the most active part in Afghanistan in organizing antigovernment rebellions, plots and terrorist acts, operating in concert with as reactionary a grouping as the Muslim Brotherhood." The latter organization has long been connected with Western imperialist circles and monarchies in the Near and Middle East. In Afghanistan the Muslim Brotherhood operates in close contact with not only Beijing but also Western special services, and also the pro-Maoist Sholy Javid and Sorkha groupings. It was these that took part in preparing last spring's anti-government rebellion in Herat and tried to bring about an uprising in Kabul. They also participated in the latest events in the Afghan capital, in February this year. Beijing's agents have used their whole repertoire: from the spreading of provocative rumors to sneak murders. For instance, they managed to intimidate certain owners of small stores, who were ordered on pain of death and the burning of their premises to stop selling bread, meat, tea and rice.

In Mazar-e Sharif, right in the north of Afghanistan, I was told how one (Abdollah) Amin--one of reaction's ringleaders--used to operate there only recently. Amin was arrested and disarmed by the DRA security organs in his automobile while attempting to flee abroad. During the investigation he admitted that his mission was, relying on support from the United States and Beijing and using gangs, to organize a counterrevolutionary rebellion in the northern provinces and then insure that Chinese troops were introduced into Afghanistan.

To this end (Abdollah) formed several bandit groups of criminals in the guise of "detachments of the revolution committee," put them in touch with the Muslim Brotherhood and Sholy Javid and ordered them to maraud and kill. This was done to cause panic and discontent among the population and to turn people against the people's government.

With (Abdollah's) blessing armed detachments of cutthroats trained by American and Chinese instructors were moved from Pakistan into Badakhshan, Takhar and Baghlan provinces in the fall and winter of 1979. They began to deal ruthlessly with People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan workers and activists, to kill teachers, smash schools and hospitals, blow up bridges and block roads.

There has been a considerable number of reports that the United States and Beijing have chosen Pakistan as the springboard for waging "undeclared war" against Afghanistan. There have also been accounts of the visit by U.S. National Security Adviser Brzezinski to a mercenary camp in Sadda, 12 miles from the Afghan border, for overtly provocative purposes. His trip and inflammatory remarks were loudly applauded by the Beijing press. The Beijing ideologists reacted quite differently when Afghan people's army units routed a gang of mercenaries in Badakhshan Province and took from two of them photographs of themselves posing for the camera in Chinese military uniform. Beijing decided to "categorically disbelieve" this story and hastened to dissociate itself. But during interrogation the bandits admitted frankly that the photos were taken of the bases for training rebel gangs in the Chinese Province of Xinjiang.

Beijing has not only provided instructors to train terrorists and saboteurs in camps on Pakistan's territory but has also organized similar center in its own provinces. I was told that one of the initiators in creating the bases to train mercenary hirelings in China is a certain Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, ringleader of the Hezbe-e Eslami gang--an offshoot of the Muslim Brotherhood rightwing religious and political organization, which is entrenched in Pakistan. It was he who held talks about this some time ago with Beijing emissaries and has now, according to Afghan comrades information, left secretly himself to inspect these nests of counterrevolution of China's territory.

Pursuing an extremely hostile, unbridled policy against the DRA, Beijing has turned the mountainous areas along the whole 74 km Chinese-Afghan border in northwest Badakhshan Province into a source of permanent tension. Throughout recent months armed gangs have constantly been sent into Badakhshan from the nearby Chinese territory, which has been turned into a strategic military springboard. They are killing people, rustling livestock, burning settlements and burying old people alive. There is also incontrovertible information to the effect that the mercenaries are often accompanied on their raids by Chinese instructors so the latter can demonstrate "in practice" methods of robbery and the most barbarous methods of struggle against Afghan working people. The mass media, including the bourgeois press such as London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, for instance, have repeatedly reported this.

Here is what Afghanistan's Kabul NEW TIMES writes about this: "The United States, China and Pakistan have unleashed an 'undeclared war' against Afghanistan. Terrorists and bandits trained by China and the United States are attacking cities and villages. They are also intimidating Afghans who want to return to their homeland by saying they will be in danger if they go back home."

Another group of terrorists and saboteurs was neutralized recently in that same Province of Badakhshan. It had been trained, armed and supplied with money by the Chinese in the hamlet of Chishmai in north Pakistan. The bandits succeeded in attacking the city of Talikan--the center of Takhar Province--and dealing brutally with totally innocent people.

In this connection you cannot help remembering the so-called "congress" of antigovernment pro-Maoist groupings organized in January 1979 in Herat using funds from Beijing. Without beating about the bush, it called on all antirevolutionary organizations to expand the armed struggle against the Afghan people, "using Chinese instructors and methods recommended by China." It is now clear just what kind of "methods" this assemblage was referring to: torturing peaceful Afghans using the most sophisticated and bloodiest methods.

In the 6 weeks I spent in Afghanistan, which is friendly toward our country, I visited the country's northern, southern and eastern provinces and met and talked with many officials and ordinary working people. One conclusion suggests itself: No matter how Washington or Beijing may try to force Afghanistan and its people to abandon the new revolutionary course, they will never succeed in doing so. In their subversive activity internal and external reaction have tried and are now trying to rely on pan-Islamism, the remaining feudal lords and landowners and a few hostile tribes. However, their actions are suffering one failure after another.

We witnessed the way that a wave of anger at the outrages and subversive actions of the terrorists trained by American and Chinese instructors and moved into Afghanistan from China and Pakistan is expanding and growing throughout the country. At the rallies now being held in many provinces the working people are expressing their determination to defend the gains of the April revolution, which has entered a new stage in its development, and to rebuff the aggressive plans of the United States, China and regional reaction, which are attacking the DRA's independence and territorial integrity. A meeting between the chiefs and elders of Pashtun tribes and the governor of Paktia Province was held recently in the city of Gardez, which I happened to visit. They included the well-known chiefs (Adzhi Yusuf) and (Khadzhi Gol). What was indicative was that they expressed unanimous support for the measures to implement the new stage of the April revolution, condemned the Beijing hegemonists and stated their fellow-tribesmen's determination to defend their country's sovereignty and protect the people's gains against any encroachements by China, the United States and any enemies of the DRA.

Whatever false, "Beijing" canards are launched from Chinese territory, Afghanistan's people know what they are worth. They have long since seen through the schemes of the current Beijing mandarins, those junior partners in "undeclared war" for whom an ignominious defeat lies in store.

PAKISTAN ASKING 'HIGH PRICE' FOR 'REGIONAL GENDARME' ROLE

LD261137 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Mikhail Goryanov "International Review": "Islamabad's Dangerous Course"]

[Text] Official Islamabad is making statement after statement. It maintains that "Pakistan adheres to the principles of noninterference and will not allow any state to use its territory for subversive actions against a third country." Then President Ziaul Haq announces to the employees of the newspaper JANG(WAR) that Pakistan "will not be a pawn in the great powers' game"--from which it follows that it has no need to accept foreign military aid, in particular the $400 million offered by the United States. Most recently the Pakistan administration has been making overtures to the effect that Pakistan is apparently dedicated to the nonalined movement and wants to live in peace with its neighbors.

In an attempt to present themselves and their policy in a favorable light the Pakistani authorities are engaging in unobjective--that is putting it mildly!--treatment of events taking place in the region. The Pakistani Foreign Ministry, for example, regularly denies any Islamabad involvement in the undeclared war which Washington and Beijing have unleashed against Afghanistan and maintains that "Pakistan continues to adhere to the policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) and will not allow anyone to use its territory for purposes hostile to our country." The Islamabad official press goes so far as to blame Kabul for the tension on the Pakistani-Afghan border. Recently a report, clearly written at the behest of CIA misinformers, popped up in a number of Pakistani papers to the effect that Afghan military aircraft are allegedly violating Pakistani airspace....

However, contrary to the vociferous assurances, concrete positive shifts in Islamabad's foreign policy are not yet to be seen. Can you believe, for example, that Pakistan is not giving weapons to the Afghan rebels and is not allowing them to be delivered via its territory? I mean, weapons are not some kind of manna from heaven, floating down from above the clouds. Today's "iron manna" for Afghan counterrevolutionary bands is falling from the hatches of American aircraft taxiing into the airports of Karachi, Rawalpindi and other Pakistani cities and is arriving in immense quantities from China along the Kharakhoram strategic highway. Important American and Chinese visitors to Pakistan are happy to pose against the background of artillery pieces, machineguns and missiles inscribed "made in the United States" or "made in China." The counterrevolutionaries are using these weapons to sow death and destruction on Afghans oil.

There is no doubt that Pakistan is directly involved in the "undeclared war" against the Afghan people. Currently, for example, the Islamabad authorities, guided by Washington's wishes, are trying to promote the unification of the main counterrevolutionary groupings entrenched in Pakistan. A rebel band command has been set up in Miram Shah and is planning--and this question has been agreed on with U.S. and Pakistani Government representatives!--to launch a so-called "spring offensive." In at least 50 camps on Pakistan territory rebels are being trained in subversion tactics by American, Chinese and Pakistani military specialists.

Reporting on facts of this kind, the Indian magazine LINK writes that CIA agents in Pakistan were participating in the training of counterrevolutionaries as far back as May 1978. They were led by the not unknown Louis Dupree, with whose direct participation the so-called "national liberation front of Afghanistan" was set up. This "front" also included Pakistani regular officers. During the liquidation of the recent counterrevolutionary insurrection in Kabul Pakistani and American intelligence agents were arrested as well as Afghan rebels.

It is known, in fact, that the Afghan Government has repeatedly made peace overtures to the Pakistani authorities and offered to build relations on the principles of good neighborliness and noninterference in one another's internal affairs. However, Islamabad has repeatedly rejected these offers.

In short, Ziaul Haq's statement that Pakistan "will not be a pawn in the hands of the great powers" has clearly come too late. Pakistan is already an instrument in the hands of the United States and the Beijing hegemonists and has been turned into a bridgehead for interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, and not only Afghanistan. The facts indicate that world reaction is planning to use Pakistan as an instrument for pressuring other countries in the area as well, as a kind of regional gendarme. In this context must be set the report that Chinese special services are planning to set up an intelligence center in the city of Punch, mainly for intrigues against India.

Now it is alleged that Ziaul Haq has publicly dissociated himself from American aid. The White House and Islamabad have exchanged a series of rather vexed diplomatic retorts, but by no means does this signify that Pakistan has revised its policy vis-a-vis Afghanistan and regional problems in general. Nor has the matter of the American "aid" been finally resolved. The Washington POST writes that Pakistan still welcomes American "economic aid" and would like to conclude new agreements with the United States without making them too public. The burned-out shell of the American Embassy in Islamabad, indicative of the attitude toward the United States in Pakistan and the growth of anti-American feeling in the Muslim countries--this is what is making Islamabad maneuvers, this is what is keeping it from direct military deals with the United States. Moreover, Pakistan is trying to get more cash, to derive, as the French magazine L'EXPRESS put it, "maximum benefit from the country's strategic position." In other words, it is not a matter of global contradictions between the United States and Pakistan but of the Islamabad regime's wanting to sell its country's sovereignty and independence at a high price. Not for nothing did Ziaul Haq contemptuously call the $400 million offered by the United States "peanuts"....

Despite Islamabad's diplomatic zigzags and its assurances of adherence to "true nonalinement," the United States and its allies continue to regard Pakistan as the main forces directed against the DRA. During their recent meeting U.S. President Carter and FRG Chancellor Schmidt talked blithely about "immediate aid for Pakistan." The White House is still inciting the Ziaul Haq administration to actions whose purpose is to increase tension in Afghanistan. The rate of American military deliveries to Pakistan is also increasing. The other day a U.S. Airforce representative said that a new batch of T-37C aircraft had begun to be loaded on ships destined for Pakistan.

The fact that the imperialists are increasingly regarding Pakistan as a pawn is confirmed by Western press reports about an attempted coup in that country. According to Western papers, American special services were involved in preparing the coup. This is a further demonstration that American emissaries are making themselves at home in Pakistan, unceremoniously interfering in the country's internal affairs and inciting it to more and more dangerous steps.

Nor have the plans to knock together an international consortium to give "aid" to Pakistan been abandoned. Hinting that it would be embarrassing for him to receive overt assistance from the United States in view of the growing anti-American feeling in the Arab and Muslim world, Ziaul Haq asked Saudi Arabia and Japan for credit to pay for military deliveries. The Pakistan president's entreaties were favorably received. During his recent visit to Islamabad Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda confirmed Japan's readiness to "promote Pakistan's economic development" (read: the buildup of its military potential). Saudi Arabia, whose money has already been used to buy a considerable number of weapons, which have been supplied to counterrevolutionary bands being sent to Afghanistan, intends to grant credit in excess of $1 billion. Reports on the positions of Saudi Arabia and Japan have given Washington a fresh surge of enthusiasm.

Thus, the facts show that the Islamabad regime is continuing to play a negative role in Asia and to inhibit the efforts of countries in the region to establish a climate of peace, friendship and goodneighborliness there.

Islamabad's stance is causing legitimate alarm and anxiety in neighboring countries. The protest movement against the Ziaul Haq administration's dangerous foreign policy course is widening in Pakistan itself. If Pakistan really wants to live in peace with its neighbors, the Indian paper NATIONAL HERALD rightly notes, it is high time it translated words into deeds and backed up its leaders' statements with concrete practical steps.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS PAKISTAN NATIONAL DAY

LD261359 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Unattributed report: "Public Meeting"]

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the Soviet public was held in Moscow on 21 March to mark the Pakistani people's national holiday--Pakistan Day. Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Pakistani ambassador to the USSR, took part in the meeting.

HUNGARY'S ECONOMIC, POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT ON CONGRESS EVE

LD261421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Special correspondents B. Averchenko and P. Bogomolov report: "Leading Force"]

[Excerpts] Budapest, 23 March--Hungary has taken a considerable step forward in the current 5-year period. The national economy has continued to develop, the national property has increased and the working people's living conditions have improved. And although economic growth rates in Hungary have been somewhat more moderate in recent years than before, they nonetheless exceed the average growth rates of the developed capitalist countries. The increase in the national income has been achieved entirely by raising labor productivity.

The congress now opening will analyze the party's activity over the period under review and define the next tasks for building a developed socialist society on Hungarian soil.

In reviewing the results of the present stage of competition the republic's working people are assessing the scale of everything created on Hungarian soil in the 5 years since the 11th MSZMP Congress. The most notable feature of this time has been the fact that the country has set about building a developed socialist society. Work in this direction, the MSZMP Central Committee precongress theses note, has become a national cause for all the people. And it may be said with full justification that it has made a successful start.

At the same time, many complex problems connected with altered external conditions have also been created. The republic could not but feel the results of the contradictory processes which gripped the world economy in the seventies. But the fundamental trnasformations of the new system, including the planned management of the economy and socialist economic integration, have enabled the Hungarian friends to overcome the difficulties arising and to advance toward the projected frontiers in the country's socioeconomic development.

It is characteristic, for instance, that even under the harder conditions the people's material welfare continued to improve in the republic. Wage increases were given to broad strata of the citizenry, and pensions were also increased. Steps were taken to insure more balanced supply of various commodities to the population. The fulfillment of the first 15-year housing construction program has been successfully completed in the republic and a similar document, also geared to a 15-year period, has been adopted. This program provides for the commissioning of a further 1.2 million apartments, which will be an important step on the path of resolving one of the most complex issues in social policy.

Without denying or covering up the objective difficulties, MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Imre Gyori noted at a recent meeting with journalists, at the same time we say frankly that a certain proportion of the problems facing the country have been caused by shortcomings in our own work. The main shortcomings are failure to introduce intensive methods of economic management and modernizing production and improving output structure, particularly for export, too slowly. Specific steps to overcome these shortcomings will undoubtedly be elaborated by the 12th party congress and included in the Sixth 6-Year Plan targets. Looking at the life of enterprises and institutions in these precongress days convinces me again and again that the working people of Socialist Hungary link their hopes and thoughts with the activity of the party of communists. Justifying the high trust of millions of working people, the party is steadily swelling its ranks with the most aware and active Hungarian citizens. [paragraph continues]

Since the 11th MSZMP Congress its numerical strength has grown from 750,000 to 812,000. That means that virtually every seventh worker has linked his life with party membership and with the goals and tasks of its daily work. Three-fourths of MSZMP members are workers or peasants.

The communists and all the working people of Hungary approve the foreign policy of the MSZMP and its Central Committee aimed at insuring lasting peace and security for the peoples and strengthening the unity of the world socialist system countries. They attach special significance to the expansion and consolidation of cooperation with the Soviet Union. The meetings between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, play a tremendous part in the development of multifaceted ties between the two fraternal countries.

The collaboration between the Soviet Union and Hungary is developing dynamically in all spheres of life. Literally a fortnight before the opening of the 12th MSZMP Congress in Budapest, a long-term program was signed for the development of production specialization and sharing between the USSR and Hungary for the period up to the year 1990. Real preconditions are thus created for transition to a qualitatively new stage of cooperation.

VARIATIONS TO KIRILENKO HUNGARIAN CONGRESS ADDRESS

The following variations to the item entitled "Soviet Coverage of 12th Hungarian Party Congress" and subtitled "Kirilenko Address" published in the 25 March 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT page F 2 were taken from Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 March 1980 page 4:

Page F 4, PRAVDA omits paragraphs 2 and 3.

Page F 5, first paragraph, penultimate line, through paragraph 2, first line, PRAVDA reads ... consequences of detente and the objective process of progressive social change which is taking place in the world clearly do not suit bellicose circles of imperialism, and primarily U.S. imperialism. The further strengthening ...

Page F 5, paragraph 6, line 2, PRAVDA omits ... The buildup of the arms race in the West is accompanied by more and more frequent attempts by imperialism and its accomplices to interfere impudently in the internal affairs of states and peoples....

Page F 5, paragraph 6, last line, PRAVDA reads ... Washington's anti-Arab policy. The American, British and other transnational corporations have only one interest--their own narrowly self-seeking interest. They do not care about the interests of the peoples whose national wealth they plunder....

Page F 5, last paragraph, line five, PRAVDA reads ... came up against an external aggression organized by ...

Page F 6, paragraph 2, line 2, PRAVDA reads ... Afghanistan has ceased completely and reliable guarantees ...

Page F 6, paragraph 3, line 3, PRAVDA reads ... guard them against hot war....

Page F 6, paragraph 6, line 2, PRAVDA omits ... This applies not least to the business circles of the capitalist countries....

Page F 6, paragraph 6, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads ... fate of mankind. Noting that American scientists can make a weighty contribution to explaining the disastrous consequences for mankind of a nuclear conflict between the United States and the USSR, Comrade Brezhnev ...

Page F 7, paragraph 2, line 2, PRAVDA reads ... political circles who still cherish ...

MLADENOV ON BULGARIAN FOREIGN POLICY, BACKS USSR AFGHAN MOVES

LD270821 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian Foreign Minister: "The Main Reference Point"]

[Text] Sofia--The world is now into the last 20 years of the 20th century. We live in a dynamic age whose distinctive feature is the change in the correlation of force in favor of social progress, the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR and all the fraternal socialist countries is an extremely important factor in international development in our day. It is aimed at eliminating the danger of thermonuclear war and excluding war as such as a means for resolving disputes in the world arena. The socialist community states display a sense of responsibility and are making tremendous efforts for the consistent and full implementation of the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, the assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and the preservation and consolidation of peace.

As one of the socialist community countries, the People's Republic of Bulgaria pursues a principled and constructive foreign policy. It strives to make the maximum contribution it can to the cause of strengthening peace and the peoples' security. Our state's international activity is carried out in close cooperation and coordination with the policy of the USSR and the other fraternal countries in accordance with the fundamental principle of socialist internationalism.

Friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union form the cornerstone of our foreign policy. The friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid treaty between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union was signed 32 years ago. Since then cooperation with the land of the soviets has become the main foreign policy factor which has enabled our state to emerge at advanced positions in the building of mature socialism and to strengthen its international authority. The historic path traveled by Bulgaria in these years has shown that its security, independence and national prosperity are inseparable from fraternal relations with the homeland of Great October.

In his 11 February 1980 speech to the Fatherland Front National Council plenum Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the BCP State Council, expressed very precisely the opinion of all the people: "Our country has never had a more reliable, more selfless, more sincere or truer ally than the Soviet Union; it has never been as free, as independent or as confident in its present and future as in the fraternal family of socialist community countries."

Relations of friendship and cooperation with the other fraternal socialist countries are also increasingly developing and strengthening. Bulgaria was one of the founders of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact Organization. These organizations of a new type have played an important historic role in strengthening the world socialist system, building the new society in each individual fraternal country, averting aggression and strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world. The creation of the Warsaw Pact, whose 25th anniversary we will soon be celebrating, resulted from foreign political conditions. [paragraph continues]

It serves as a reliable shield for socialism against NATO's aggressive ambitions. Lenin's remarkable idea on the need to create a close military and economic alliance of the peoples who have embarked on the socialist path of development found implementation in the creation of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact Organization.

By their peace-loving initiatives the socialist countries have made a tremendous contribution to easing the international climate and forging the foundations of a collective security system in Europe. But our alliance retains its military functions so long as imperialism does not abandon its attempts to use military force to achieve its political objectives. Together with all the fraternal socialist countries, Bulgaria will continue to perform its duty in the name of the defense of our people's socialist gains and in the name of the preservation of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Bulgaria implements in practice Leninist foreign policy principles in its relations with all states with which it maintains political and economic ties.

It devotes particular attention to the countries of the Balkan Peninsula. Bulgaria wants this part of Europe to be a zone of peace, good neighborliness and cooperation, and all the Balkan peoples have an interest in this. It is directing its efforts toward further strengthening trust and cooperation with all its Balkan neighbors. Our country has a vital interest in seeing that it is surrounded by friendly, stable, prosperous states. In this respect Bulgaria's policy is not dictated by transient circumstances; on the contrary, it is principle-minded and consistent.

Bulgaria has always supported and will continue to support all constructive Soviet initiatives at the United Nations and initiatives from the Warsaw Pact Organization Political Consultative Committee. For its part Bulgaria has frequently submitted proposals to responsible international forums aimed at strengthening peaceful coexistence. As history has shown, the Leninist ideas which permeate all the foreign policy activity of the socialist countries are not only all-embracing but also applicable everywhere in resolving the fundamental questions of our time.. They serve as the main reference point for Bulgarian foreign policy.

The immutability of the Marxist-Leninist teaching on international relations and the nature of the modern era is confirmed by the complex and contradictory phenomena occurring in ther international arena, particularly events of recent months. Reactionary imperialist circles to whom detente is anathema are attempting to consolidate their forces and switch to an offensive against detente, against the peace-loving policy pursued by the socialist community countries headed by the Soviet Union and against the peoples' liberation struggle.

Using as a cover the hackneyed myth of a Soviet military threat, the United States is striving with the aid of military force to disrput the objective course of historical development and assert its domination over the world. The Washington ruling circles have not only indefinitely deferred ratification of the SALT II treaty, which is of vital importance for the entire world, but have also embarked on intensively building up their nuclear missile might. Under pressure from the United States, the December 1979 session of the NATO Council in Brussels adopted a decision on a dangerous escalation of arms with the aim of changing the strategic parity. This is the real background to the deployment of so-called "Eurostrategic" missiles on the territory of a number of West European states. It is an attempt to talk to the socialist countries from a position of "strength."

The U.S. military-industrial complex is pursuing a dangerous policy. In the name of defending the interests of monopoly capital it is proclaiming regions thousands of kilometers from America to be "vitally important" for the United States. A sharp intensification of militarist activity on the part of the United States and certain other NATO countries can be observed on the shores of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. The link between current American policy and the Chinese leadership's insane expanionist policy is no secret to anybody. As historical experience shows, this kind of policy is doomed to fail from the start.

In his 22 February 1980 speech to the voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stated: "Our resources and potential are enormous. We and our allies will always be able to stand up for ourselves and repulse any hostile onslaughts. Nobody will succeed in provoking us. To the 'doctrine' of war hysteria and a feverish arms race we counterpose the doctrine of consistent struggle for peace and security in the world. We are loyal to the peace program advanced by our party's 24th and 25th congresses."

A Bulgarian People's Assembly statement stresses that recent decisions by the NATO countries contradict the Final Act adopted in Helsinki, are a serious trial to the cause of peace, security and cooperation on the European Continent, erect obstacles in the path of detente and intensify the danger of nuclear missile war.

It should be noted that the stubborn U.S. attempts to rally Western countries on an anti-Soviet basis and involve them in the U.S. policy of "sanctions" toward the socialist countries are encountering certain difficulties. The West European public, which cherishes peace, is becoming increasingly aware of the danger hanging over the region's countries--countries with developed economies and age-old cultures--as a result of their transformation into the launch sites for U.S. missile bases.

The rabid campaign over events in Afghanistan should also be included in imperialism's attempts to delude the world's peoples and obtain their support in pursuing a policy of confrontation. In response to repeated requests for aid, including military aid, from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] to defend the Afghan people against outside encroachments, the USSR--on perfectly legitimate grounds--rendered that aid. Imperialist propaganda services and individual leading figures in the West demagogically proclaimed this act to be "aggression." In his 11 February 1980 speech Comrade Todor Zhivkov dealt a fitting rebuff to this "thesis" fabricated with a view to creating renewed tension in the international situation.

The land of the soviets fulfilled its commitments in full accordance with the norms of international law. It has rendered aid substantiated by the friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation treaty signed between the USSR and the DRA on 5 December 1978. As is known, Article 4 of this treaty provides for the adoption of appropriate measures for the purpose of safeguarding the two countries' security, independence and territorial integrity. U.S. President Carter and his supporters are also ignoring Article 51 of the UN Charter, which acknowledges the right of individual and collective self-defense in the event of armed aggression against a UN member state.

The fraternal socialist countries support the humane act of the Soviet Union, which has defended the DRA against encroachments on its independence and territorial inviolability, rendered aid at a new stage in the April revolution and proved in practice in an exceptionally complex international situation that it always adheres to a principle-minded internationalist policy.

The attempts by reactionary aggressive forces in the West to impose their course and subordinate the peoples' interests to their own selfish objectives are historically futile. But they are capable of worsening the international situation and leading to a situation in which the world could find itself faced by dangerous crises. This is why the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and the other fraternal socialist countries, relying on the successes of real socialism and the uncrushable military might and unity of our political system, are striving to rally all the world's peace-loving forces with a view to frustrating the militarists' plans and transforming lasting peace into the norm in international life.

ZA RUBEZHOM ON SRV CRITICISM OF YUGOSLAV POLICY

[Editorial Report WA]--Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 12 Signed to Press on 13 March on page 4 publishes a reprint of a summarized article from Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, published in the Eastern Europe section of the 18 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT page F 1 under the headline "PRAVDA Cites SRV Criticism of Yugoslav Foreign Policy." The ZA RUBEZHOM reprint adds the following introductory paragraph: "The clamorous propaganda campaign by the Yugoslav press, and also the remarks by leaders, in favor of interference in international affairs by nonalined states with a view to lessening the aggravated tension between 'blocs' are in fact turning more and more often into active support for the policy of the imperialist-Chinese bloc and complicity in its propaganda war against the USSR, Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

USSR, SFRY TU CHIEF EXCHANGE SPEECHES AT 14 MAR MEETING

LD241119 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Toward a Common Goal: Yugoslav Trade Unions Delegation in the USSR"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday morning a delegation of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia [CTUY] Council headed by M. Spiljak, president of the CTUY Council, which is in the USSR on a friendly visit, laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

In the afternoon the Yugoslav delegation met with the trade union aktiv. Welcoming the guests, A.I. Shibayev, AUCCTU chairman, noted that during the CTUY Council delegation's friendly visit to the USSR an exchange of opinions has taken place regarding Soviet-Yugoslav trade union ties and prospects for their further development, and also on certain questions of mutual interest concerning the international trade union movement. The talks took place in a good, frank, comradely atmosphere. The AUCCTU chairman expressed confidence that the visit to the Soviet Union of the CTUY Council delegation headed by Comrade M. Spiljak and the meetings and talks which took place will give new impetus to the further development and deepening of ties between the two countries' working people and their trade unions.

Comrade M. Spiljak, leader of the Yugoslav delegation and president of the CTUY Council, took the floor. He stressed that cooperation between trade unions in Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union is developing successfully. The friendship between our two peoples, the speaker said, was born in the years of bloody warfare. We were together at the most difficult time. Today our relations are based on the foundation of agreements on deepening cooperation between the two countries achieved during top level contacts between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and J. Broz Tito. The Soviet Union has for many years been Yugoslavia's biggest economic partner, and this fact is of great significance. The CTUY Council president described the successes the country has achieved on the path of building socialism and noted that the trade unions have made their contribution to Yugoslavia's progressive development. Concluding his speech, M. Spiljak expressed the wish that cooperation between the two will continue to develop successfully in the future.

PUCHKOV ON BRUSSELS SESSION OF EUROPEAN SECURITY COMMITTEE

LD270803 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[R. Puchkov report: "Brussels: Continuing the Policy of Detente; Session of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation"]

[Text] A session of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation in which representatives of the public of 21 countries and 10 international organizations took part has been held in the Belgian Capital. Those taking part voiced alarm in connection with the grave deterioration in the international situation recently and stated their firm desire to make every effort to insure that this does not harm detente and to implement the provisions of the Final Act of the all-European conference. Today there is a growing realization of the fact that the reason for the serious aggravation of international tension which has had the most direct effect on Europe is connected not with the events in Afghanistan but with the general turn in Washington's policy toward tough confrontation and with its attempts to alter the balance of forces prevailing in Europe and the world, with its desire to make the maximum use of military pressure and the further buildup of the arms race in order ultimately to attain military superiority and to implement its hegemonistic goals, declared V.S. Shaposhnikov, leader of the Soviet delegation and member of the Bureau of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

A sober analysis of the facts and the common sense and experience accumulated in the struggle for European security convince us, the speaker continued, that the main salient of the struggle for the easing of confrontation lies in the defense and consolidation of the "peace structures" which have been created by means of the bilateral and multilateral commitments of states with different social systems used as the basis of international and European detente. And it is very important that it is precisely at this difficult moment that broad public circles and mass organizations of the European countries are advocating cooperation and the joint search for ways of advancing and strengthening detente. This is greatly helped and will continue to be helped by the activity of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

Those taking part in the session adopted a final document "for the continuation of detente and cooperation in Europe." The document rebuffs attempts to negate the results of detente achieved by the efforts of all states which took part in the all-European conference and the attempts to deploy new nuclear missile arsenals in Europe. The imminent 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism, the document notes, reminds the peoples of the continent and all mankind yet again of the true price of peace and demands even more resolute efforts to preserve it. Those taking part in the session, the document continues, believe it is important that the peace-loving forces should use all available opportunities to demand immediately the implementation of the recommendations of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, the ratification of the SALT II treaty and the taking of steps toward a substantial reduction in the level of nuclear missile armaments in Europe under conditions of equality and without detriment to the security of any side, and real progress at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armament and armed forces in central Europe. The final document supports the proposals put forward by a number of states for holding a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and calls for the conclusion of an all-European treaty on the renunciation of first use of both nuclear and conventional weapons against each other. Those taking part in the session advocated a constructive approach toward the forthcoming Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which took part in the all-European conference. They resolutely rebuffed attempts to break off unilaterally or curtail cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, scientific, humanitarian and sports spheres (in particular the attempts to wreck the 1980 Olympics), which contradicts the vital interests of the European peoples, and they called for the all-round development of contacts and ties between the European peoples established thanks to detente. The international committee for European security suggests that all public political forces advocating European security and detente should continue and intensify dialog on urgent international problems, jointly overcoming the obstacles arising on the path to disarmament and peace. We do not want cold war or clashes, the document states in conclusion. We want detente and international cooperation!

'HUNDREDS' OF EGYPTIAN STUDENTS PROTEST SHAH'S ARRIVAL

LD270608 Moscow TASS in English 0548 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Cairo, March 27, TASS--Several hundreds of Egyptian students organised a sit-down strike at Cairo University in token of protest against the granting of asylum to the fugitive shah of Iran by President as-Sadat. They demanded that As-Sadat's decision be cancelled, and that the former monarch who is accused of committing numerous crimes against the Iranian people be expelled from Egypt. The strikers chanted "the murderer, get out of Egypt."

AYATOLLAH BEHESHTI SAYS IRAN SHOULD SEVER TIES WITH U.S.

LD261452 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, March 26, TASS--The shah's departure from Panama for Egypt has created additional difficulties for overcoming the crisis in Iranian-American relations. Still, the question of the extradition of the overthrown monarch is only a part of the complex and important problem of ensuring Iran's sovereignty. A press conference here was told this by Ayatollah Beheshti, member of the Islamic Revolutionary Council. He said Iran should sever all relations with the United States. If the United States does not respect our independence, he stressed, we do not need political and economic relations with it.

Touching on the question of American hostages, Ayatollah Beheshti noted that at a meeting of the Islamic Revolutionary Council most of its members had objected to placing the hostages under the council's responsibility. The Iranian public, he said in conclusion, wants the American hostages to be put on trial if the former shah is not extradited and the wealth plundered by him not returned to Iran.

ISRAEL REJECTS U.S. PROPOSAL ON NEW SETTLEMENTS

LD261158 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

["Conniving at the Aggressor"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, March 26, TASS--According to reports from Cairo, President Carter's special Middle East envoy, Sol Linowitz, who arrived there from Israel, said that Israeli Prime Minister Begin had rejected the proposal of the United States to hold back the establishment of new Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories for two months--till May 26. This date was set forth by the Camp David accords as a target date for reaching Egyptian-Israeli accord on "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians in the West Bank of the River Jordan and in the Gaza sector. Sol Linowitz had urged Israel to "freeze" the establishment of settlements as a gesture to facilitate the "autonomy" talks. After Begin's refusal Linowitz expressed the hope that Egypt would give its consent to put off the target date for concluding the "autonomy" talks.

Washington and Cairo have recently once again in words denounced Israel for the decision of the Israeli cabinet on the establishment of two Jewish religious schools in the Arab city of El Halil (Hebron) in the West Bank of the River Jordan. However, the statement by Linowitz shows that in fact the United States connives at the Israeli policy of annexation of the occupied Arab lands and pushes As-Sadat to continue following the path of capitulation and betrayal of the interests of the Arab countries.

Moscow Commentary

TA261651 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 25 Mar 80 TA

[Text] The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee is to convene on Thursday to discuss the Begin government's decision to establish yeshivas in the town of Hebron. The Western news agencies report that the decision angered wide circles of the Israeli public. In the opinion of these circles the decision was nothing more than a manifestation of the government's weakness, a government that is being led by the nose by irresponsible rightist groups. The public's reaction was so unified that it surprised the members of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. Twelve of the 25 members of the committee have said that they will vote against the government's decision to Judaize Hebron. Five additional Knesset members have criticized the decision referring to it as a provocation to the world endangering the situation within the country. The Israeli press also condemned the Begin government's decision. The DAVAR newspaper for example, wrote that if any additional proof is required of the government's inability to function, the best proof came with Sunday's decision. 'AL HAMISHMAR wrote that Begin's desire to invade Hebron is an expression of his total disregard for public opinion both inside Israel and outside it and, therefore, it will necessarily cause the fall of the government. The Israeli Communist Party said in a statement that it issued that the government's decision is an explicit provocation against the Palestinian people. It also supported the demand made by the general public that the government resign and the elections be brought forward.

IZVESTIYA: SHKOLNIKOV DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS WITH N. YEMEN HOSTS

LD261257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] Aden, 21 March, TASS--Talks have begun here between a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.M. Shkolnikov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, which is on an official visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], and a delegation of the PDRY Supreme People's Council headed by 'Abdallah Ahmad al-Ghanim, secretary of the Supreme People's Council Presidium. During the talks, which were held in a warm, friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of further strengthening friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and the PDRY. The sides noted with satisfaction that relations between the USSR and the PDRY are founded on common aims in the struggle against imperialism and international reaction, for peace and social progress. The great significance of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the PDRY signed last October was also noted. On the same day the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium gave a dinner in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation. A.A. al-Ghanim delivered a speech and emphasized that "The Soviet parliamentary delegation's visit reflects the depth and strength of the relations linking the CPSU and the Yemeni Socialist Party and the peoples of the USSR and the PDRY." Democratic Yemen, he said, is preparing to mark a great event in the history of all mankind--the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. The Yemeni Socialist Party and the Yemeni people, A.A. al-Ghanim continued, make extensive use of the experience of the CPSU and the Soviet people. We are proud of this experience and hold it dear. The triumph of Leninist ideas, A.M. Shkolnikov pointed out in his reply speech, is expressed in the fact that the intrigues of imperialism, neocolonialism and reaction and their attempts to exacerbate the international situation are countered by the broad front of revolutionary forces of modern times. The head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation evaluated highly the worthy contribution which the PDRY is making to the cause of rallying all anti-imperialist forces. The Soviet Union, the delegation head declared in conclusion, has given and will give support to the Arab peoples in their just struggle to liquidate the consequences of Israeli aggression, to realize the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine and to establish lasting and just peace in the Near East.

ANGOLAN PLANNING MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW; TALKS BEGIN

LD251536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A delegation of the People's Republic of Angola, headed by Roberto de Almeida, secretary of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and minister of planning, arrived in Moscow today. The first sitting of a session of the Soviet-Angolan Mixed Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and Trade was held today. The Angolan side is headed by Almeida and the Soviet side by Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. The talks are being held in a spirit of friendship. The work of the commission was preceded by preparation at the level of experts of both sides.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS TANZANIA'S MKAPA

LD251500 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1135 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 25 March, TASS--L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, who is here for consultations in Tanzania, has met B. Mkapa, foreign minister of the United Republic of Tanzania. During the conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, an exchange of views took place on the situation in southern Africa and also on several international problems and questions of bilateral relations.

L.F. Ilichev also had meetings with representatives of the national liberation movements of southern Africa. Previously, the USSR deputy foreign minister had paid a similar visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique and had a meeting with J. Chissano, the foreign minister of that country.

MOZAMBIQUE MACHEL CITED ON MARXISM-LENINISM, AFGHANISTAN

LD261405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 80 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Life-Giving Experience"]

[Text] Maputo, 23 March--Marxism-Leninism possesses tremendous vital force, President S. Machel of the People's Republic of Mozambique emphasized at a press conference here. This teaching, he said, provides for profound socioeconomic transformations in the interests of ordinary working people, the establishment of true democracy, the liquidation of all forms of oppression and the creation of an independent economy.

The president noted the international nature of Marxism-Leninism. There is and can be no "African," "Latin America" or any other Marxism, he declared. There exists just one Marxist-Leninist revolutionary theory, which should be applied in each individual country with regard to the specific conditions.

The aim of the Mozambique revolution, S. Machel continued, is to create a society in which there is no place for man's exploitation of man. We are now waging struggle to liquidate backwardness, poverty and illiteracy. The tasks of developing the national economy, increasing production and meeting the population's priority needs are being brought to the fore.

In this connection the president evaluated highly the historic experience of the Soviet people, who over the years since Great October have rebuffed counterrevolution and foreign intervention, overcome devastation and achieved victory in the Great Patriotic War. The president sharply criticized the slander campaign being conducted in the West against the Soviet Union, which has assisted the fraternal people of Afghanistan.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF NICARAGUAN DELEGATION VISIT

Meeting With Arkhipov

ID270807 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 4 ID

[TASS report under general heading: "Businesslike Talks"]

[Text] On 18 March I. V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Moises Hassan, member of the Junta of the Government of National Construction of Nicaragua, and had a talk with him. Henry Ruiz, Nicaraguan minister of planning, took part in the talk.

More on Leningrad Visit

LD251439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "Off on a Tour of the Country"]

[Excerpt] On March 20, the government and party delegation from the Republic of Nicaragua, led by Moises Hassan, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, left Moscow for Leningrad. It is in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

At the airport, decorated with the state flags of the Republic of Nicaragua and the Soviet Union, the delegation was accompanied to the aircraft's gangway by A. P. Kirilenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary and B. N. Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and CPSU Central Committee secretary.

Taking part in the sendoff were I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Ministers N.S. Patolichev and N.A. Shchelokov; USSR First Deputy Ministers G.M. Korniyenko, A.I. Nazarov and N.V. Ogarkov; V.G. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; K.M. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; department chiefs of the USSR Foreign Ministry N.B. Alekseyev and D.S. Nikiforov; and other officials.

Among the sendoff party at the airport were representatives of Moscow's working people. The delegation is being accompanied on its tour by G. Ye. Shlyapnikov, Soviet ambassador to Nicaragua.

At the airport in Leningrad the guests were met by G.V. Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, and by other officials.

Planning Cooperation Agreement

ID251447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--An agreement on cooperation in the sphere of planning was signed in Moscow on 22 March between USSR Gosplan and the Ministry of Planning of the Republic of Nicaragua. The agreement was signed by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, on the Soviet side, and by H. Ruiz, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of planning, on the Nicaraguan side.

Features of Agreements

ID221346 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 22 Mar 80 ID

[Text] Moscow, March 22, TASS--Nicaragua has become the 64th developing country which has decided to use Soviet economic and technical aid for its industrialization. In the course of the visit to the Soviet Union by the government and party delegation from the Republic of Nicaragua, which ends today, the sides signed a trade agreement, a protocol on goods deliveries, an agreement on economic and technical cooperation.

A TASS correspondent was told at the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations that the sides agreed to cooperate in developing mining, light and food industries. Joint development of solid minerals on the Nicaraguan territory will become an important contribution to the development of the national economy. Soviet experts will help Nicaragua develop power engineering, transport and communications.

Economic cooperation between the two countries will include elaboration of feasibility reports and designs, technical assistance in building industrial projects, transfer of technology and exchange of scientific and technical documentation. Vocational training of personnel is also envisaged. The Soviet Union agreed to send to Nicaragua experts to render assistance in building and in training national personnel on the spot.

Alongside industry and power engineering, Soviet experts will help develop Nicaraguan agriculture. Foreign trade exchanges between the two countries will be developed. This will be facilitated by the opening of trade missions in both countries.

Joint Communique

ID251457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 80 p 4 ID

[Joint communique on the 17-22 March visit to the USSR by the delegation of the Government of National Reconstruction and Sandinist National Liberation Front of the Republic of Nicaragua]

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, a delegation of the Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] of the Republic of Nicaragua was in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit 17 to 22 March 1980. It was led by Moises Morales Hassan, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; and Tomas Martinez Borge, Henry Hernandez Ruiz and Humberto Saavedra Ortega, members of the FSLN national leadership.

The Nicaraguan delegation laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

In addition to Moscow, the Nicaraguan visitors made a trip to Leningrad. They acquainted themselves with the life of the Soviet people and their achievements in the various spheres of socioeconomic and cultural construction. Everywhere the Nicaraguan delegation was given a cordial welcome, testifying to the Soviet people's sentiments of sincere friendship and profound respect for revolutionary Nicaragua and the peace-loving Nicaraguan people.

Soviet-Nicaraguan talks took place with the participation of the Soviet side:

A. P. Kirilenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, CPSU Central Committee secretary; B.N. Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, CPSU Central Committee secretary; I. V. Arkhipov; deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and G. M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

On the Nicaraguan side:

Moises Morales Hassan, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, and members of the FSLN national leadership Tomas Martinez Borge, minister of internal affairs; Henry Hernandez Ruiz, minister of planning; and Humberto Saavedra Ortega, minister of defense.

During the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding, there was a discussion of questions of the development of bilateral relations between the USSR and Nicaragua, and also of international questions of mutual interest to the two sides.

The Soviet side warmly welcomed the victory of the Nicaraguan revolutionary-patriotic forces under the leadership of the FSLN over the Somoza dictatorship.

It was stressed that the overthrow of the dictatorial regime in July 1979 opened up a new stage in the history of the country and created a basis for the implementation of profound social and economic transformations in the interests of the broad laboring masses and other progressive and revolutionary strata of the population, for moving the country ahead on the path of democracy and progress, and for Nicaragua to carry out a genuinely independent foreign policy.

The Nicaraguan side spoke of the development of revolutionary progress in Nicaragua, of the fulfillment of the program of the Government of National Reconstruction, of the activity of the FSLN and of the tasks being solved by the Nicaraguan people in the construction of the new society.

The Soviet side gave a high appraisal of the efforts of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, the FSLN and all the Nicaraguan people to eliminate the consequences of the nearly 50 years of the Somoza dictatorship.

The solidarity of the Soviet people with these efforts aimed at overcoming the destruction, restoring the economy, affirming the democratic basis of life and conducting a policy of nonalinement and of peaceful cooperation with all countries was expressed.

The Nicaraguan representatives were informed about the course of the fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the achievements of the Soviet people in communist construction, the preparations for the celebration of the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin and the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at preserving the relaxation of international tension and weakening the threat of a nuclear missile war, and at supporting peoples struggling for their liberation.

Both sides agreed to develop bilateral relations on the basis of a strict observance of the principles of equal rights, sovereignty, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The Soviet Union and Nicaragua agreed on practical steps to develop trade exchanges and economic links taking into account the possibilities and the needs of the economies of both countries.

During the visit a trade agreement; a protocol on the establishment of a Soviet trade representation in the Republic of Nicaragua and of a Nicaraguan trade representation in the USSR; a protocol on the supply of goods; an agreement on economic and technical cooperation; an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation; a consular convention; an agreement on air communications; and an agreement on cooperation in the field of planning were signed between the USSR and Nicaragua.

Those taking part in the talks noted with satisfaction the community of views on the most important international problems. They expressed their concern with the recent worsening of international tension caused by the actions of the most aggressive forces of imperialism and reaction and confirmed their devotion to the cause of the struggle for consolidating peace and the security of the peoples, for the further development of the process of the relaxation of international tension and for supplementing this with military detente and extending it to all areas of the world.

The two sides expressed their conviction that detente corresponds with the vital interests of all peoples of the world, including those who have freed themselves from colonial and social oppression and have engaged in the construction of a new and independent society.

The Soviet Union and Nicaragua consider that a most important objective of the struggle for the consolidation of peace and international security lies in the elimination from international relations of any practice of hegemonism. They also condemn attempts on the part of some states to dominate others through an arbitrary declaration of whole areas of the world as spheres of their "vital interests" and by direct military, political and economic pressure.

The two sides are also convinced that one of the most topical tasks facing the peoples of the world is the termination of the arms race and the implementation of effective disarmament measures. The two sides have stated in this connection that the NATO decision concerning the production and deployment in West Europe of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons contradicts the objectives of the policy of detente and of strengthening universal peace and security.

Of great importance in the matter of disarmament is, in the opinion of the two sides, the reinforcement of the guarantees of the security of nonnuclear states and the solution of the question of the nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of those states from which they are absent at present. The two sides confirm their support for the idea of creating nonnuclear zones in various areas of the world, considering them as one of the measures for strengthening the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, regional military detente and the reduction of the threat of nuclear war. They are in favor of a strict observance of the status of a nonnuclear zone in Latin America.

The Soviet Union and Nicaragua express their determination to seek the speediest possible conclusion of a universal treaty on the renunciation of the use of force in international relations and will make an active contribution in the UN Special Committee toward the reinforcement of the effectiveness of the principle of nonuse of force.

Both sides seek the establishment in the relations between states, both in Latin America and in other areas of the world, of the principles of equality of rights, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and the renunciation of the use of force or threat of the use of force. [paragraph continues]

The USSR and Nicaragua resolutely condemn the imperialist policy of interference in the internal affairs of the peoples of Latin America. Both sides take a stand against the maintenance of colonial dominions in the Western Hemisphere. They have resolutely condemned the fascist dictatorship in Chile.

It was noted that the movement of nonalined is an important factor in the struggle for freedom and independence of peoples, against colonialism and racism. This is confirmed by the Sixth Conference of the Heads of States and Governments of Nonalined Countries in Havana--the first summit conference of the nonalined movement to be held on the Latin American Continent. The two sides have expressed their conviction that the nonalined movement will continue to use its great political influence in the interest of peace and international security.

Both sides have resolutely condemned the apartheid and racial discrimination, as well as the neocolonialist maneuvering, of the imperialist circles and racists in the south of Africa. They expressed their solidarity and support for the just struggle of the peoples of the south of Africa for their freedom and independence and for complete and final elimination of colonialism and racism on the African Continent. The Soviet Union and Nicaragua warmly welcome the victory of the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe in their struggle for the freedom and independence of that country.

The two sides expressed their grave anxiety over the dangerous development of the situation in the Near East. They condemned the attempts to foist upon the Arab peoples separatist deals and expressed their support for the need to seek a comprehensive and just settlement. Such a settlement should envisage the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to the creation of an independent state of their own as well as the assurance of the right of all the states in that area to an independent and secure existence and development.

The Soviet Union and Nicaragua resolutely condemn the campaign of mounting international tension in connection with the events in Afghanistan, which has been launched by the imperialist and reactionary forces and is aimed at subverting the inalienable right of the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and of other peoples of the world to follow a path of progressive transformations.

The two sides declare their solidarity with the struggle of the Iranian people for the political and economic independence of their country. They resolutely condemn all forms of pressure and threats against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Soviet Union and Nicaragua resolutely condemn the policy of whipping up tension in Southeast Asia and demand an end to threats, blackmail and provocations, from whatever source, against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and interference in their internal affairs. The sides declare their support for the just struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for strengthening their independence, and for the right to build a new life in conditions of peace and security.

The adherence of both sides to the aims and principles of the United Nations was reaffirmed, and their willingness was stressed to foster the consistent implementation of those aims and principles and to make efforts to raise further the effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining universal peace, strengthening the security of peoples, and developing international cooperation on the basis of strict observance of the UN Charter.

The Soviet Union and Nicaragua advocate restructuring international economic relations on a just and equal basis, securing the sovereignty of all countries over their natural resources, stopping the uncontrolled activities of the transnational corporations, and removing all artificial barriers and discriminations in world trade. The sides consider impermissible the use of economic aid, including aid dispensed through international channels, as a means of political pressure and as a tool to undermine the independence and sovereignty of states.

The Soviet and Nicaraguan representatives discussed questions of friendly ties between the CPSU and the FSLN. They expressed a mutual desire to develop those ties in the interests of further deepening all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua for the benefit of the Soviet and Nicaraguan people, and for the good of peace and social progress. A plan of ties between the CPSU and the FSLN for 1980-81 was signed.

The Soviet and Nicaraguan sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the first official visit to the Soviet Union of a delegation of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua and the FSLN, and are confident that the fruitful talks that have been held and the agreements reached are an important contribution to the cause of the further development and strengthening of friendly ties and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries in the interests of strengthening universal peace and security.

Commentary on Soviet Support

LD221020 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Talks have ended here in Moscow between the delegations of the Soviet Union and Nicaragua. Here is a comment contributed by our observer Leonid Levchenko:

The results of the talks have been recorded in a number of documents which lay a good basis for the further development of bilateral relations. Before the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua there could be no thought of such relations at all. The dictatorial regime of Somoza, an American stooge, had been blocking contacts with the Soviet Union for many decades. Now these barriers have been removed.

The Soviet Union, the country of Vladimir Lenin, the founder of the world's first socialist state, and Nicaragua, the country of Sandino, who symbolizes the people's anti-imperialist revolution, have stated their desire to promote mutually advantageous contacts in trade, economics, culture and other fields.

The Soviet Union, loyal to the principles of solidarity of the peoples who have embarked on the path of independent development, favors the development of friendly and many-sided relations with Nicaragua, relations based on the principles of equality, respect for national sovereignty, mutual benefit and noninterference in the domestic affairs of each other.

The Soviet Union has been steadily pursuing a policy aimed at developing extensive cooperation with all countries. It believes that such a policy is in conformity with the interests of peace. The Soviet people do not conceal the fact that they support the movements fighting for progress, democracy and national independence. They treat members of such movements as their friends and comrades in arms. This country has welcomed the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua. It values highly the determination of the patriots of Nicaragua to follow the chosen road and defend the revolutionary gains.

The people of Nicaragua have to defend their gains in the struggle against the domestic and outside reactionaries. Washington, which still tries to dictate to other peoples what way of development they are to choose, is doing all it can to prevent the Nicaraguan people from making their freedom-loving aspirations a reality. It is resorting to economic pressures, political blackmails and decides to use force. It was after the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua that the Pentagon announced its plan to set up what is called a Caribbean task force meant for carrying out interventionist actions in the Central American and the Caribbean regions.

The Soviet Union has come out with a policy of peace and cooperation to oppose this attempt to police the world. It is not seeking any selfish aims in its relations with the countries of the Asian, African and Latin American continents. It is making a considerable contribution to the advancement of the national economies of the developing countries. It is giving decisive backing to their demands to bring to an end all the displays of discrimination and the policy of diktat. This stand was reaffirmed during the Soviet-Nicaraguan talks.

NICARAGUAN PARTY'S APPEAL TO 'CLOSE RANKS' REPORTED

LD270809 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Close the Ranks"]

[Text] Managua, 20 March--The Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) has called on all Nicaraguans to close ranks in defense of the revolutionary gains.

In a statement published here the FSLN national leadership notes that certain circles have recently begun to oppose the Government of National Reconstruction's economic and social measures.

The FSLN warns that such actions endanger the unity of all the country's democratic forces and could promote a unification of reactionary elements.

GROMYKO RECEIVES MEXICAN AMBASSADOR FOR TALKS

LD261826 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 26, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received the Mexican Ambassador Rogelio Martinez Aguilar and had a conversation with him that passed in a friendly atmosphere.

PEOPLE'S POLITICAL FREEDOMS PROMOTE SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

LD251335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 80 pp 2-3 LD

[Article by Moscow University professor, honored scientist of the RSFSR D. Zlatopolskiy under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "Developed Socialism and Political Freedoms"]

[Text] Political freedoms--freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly and others--are a very important component of the freedom of the individual, and they reflect the individual's position in a given society. Through them can be seen the interconnection between the individual and the state, which is rooted in the content of social relations, in the essence of the ruling system. It is no accident that the interpretation of political freedoms from the positions of the working class and the bourgeoisie, under socialism and under capitalism, is not only different but in many respects contradictory.

For us "political freedom," V. I. Lenin pointed out, "means the people's freedom to dispose of their own nationwide state affairs." (Complete Collected Works Vol 7 p 134). The experience of history has confirmed the profound correctness of Lenin's idea that true freedom of the individual and real political freedom are possible only under the conditions of socialism. The building of a developed socialist society in the USSR and the adoption of the new Soviet Constitution have signified the further substantial expansion of Soviet people's political and other freedoms.

1.

The fact that the freedom of the individual and the political freedoms connected with it are the subject of keen ideological discussions and political struggle between socialism and capitalism is due to the practical significance of freedom and its class-based nature.

In capitalist society--under the conditions of bourgeois democracy--the rights and freedoms gained by the lengthy struggle of the people's masses against their oppressors are granted to the individual citizen mainly to the extent to which he himself acts either as an isolated person struggling for his individual success or as a representative of bourgeois property, bourgeois associations and bourgeois views. The exploiters do not fear the freedom of the isolated individual, and their ideologists try to present this "freedom" as an absolute value for all--for the capitalist and the worker equally. But the bourgeoisie rejects bourgeois democratic freedoms as soon as the working people and exploited masses threaten to rally together. The latter can exercise rights and freedoms in their own interests only to the extent that they are cohesive and united and their struggle against capitalist exploitation and bourgeois modes as a whole is successful. Under these conditions political freedoms are as a rule mercilessly suppressed by the ruling class' repressive apparatus.

In bourgeois states political freedoms serve as a reliable and subtle instrument of the exploiters' political rule. Bourgeois ideologists and opportunists, as V. I. Lenin said, "...exalt bourgeois democracy, calling it absolute 'democracy' or even, more crudely, 'pure democracy'" (Vol 38 p 307). The imperialist bourgeoisie and its minions use with unusual cynicism the slogan of freedom, which has such important value in the eyes of the people's masses, precisely in order to prevent the real exercise of political freedoms in the working people's lives. [paragraph continues]

Here is an example. The working class and its political parties, at the cost of tremendous exertion, are creating their own press for the propaganda and defense of their own interests, goals and views. The entire remaining vast apparatus of the mass information media--press, radio and television--is monopolized by the bourgeoisie. This is put above all at the service of its class interests, expresses its world outlook and tries to implant its views and morals, promoting the consolidation of its political and economic rule.

It is a different matter in the socialist states, where all material means insuring the implementation of the freedom of the individual are in the hands of the working class and all working people.

Over 100 years ago F. Engels wrote that the basis of freedom of the individual can only be "the organization of production whereby, on the one hand, no one can transfer to others his share of participation in productive labor, that natural condition of human existence, and where, on the other hand, productive labor, instead of being a means of people's enslavement, becomes the means of their liberation...." (K. Marx and F. Engels, "Works," Vol 20 p 305).

It is precisely this state of affairs which arises under socialism, under whose conditions the coincidence of the fundamental interests of the individual and society--their economic interests--is achieved. The harmony of relations between the individual and the state is also promoted by the fundamentally new, popular nature of state power the ideological and political unity of Soviet society, the friendship of the peoples, patriotism and internationalism and collectivists morality.

In the USSR and the other socialist countries freedom serves the interests of the people's masses, the cause of building a new socialist and communist society. It is a real benefit which is enjoyed equally by every citizen and all social strata--workers, peasants, intelligentsia, the more than 100 nations and ethnic groups of the USSR and the entire Soviet people.

The USSR Constitution enshrines in legislation and guarantees an unprecedented range of socioeconomic, political and individual rights and freedoms--a range absolutely inconceivable under the conditions of the bourgeois countries, including those whose politicians and ideologists hypocritically shout about human "rights and freedoms." Socioeconomic rights (the right to work, leisure, health protection, the right to housing and education and others) and individual rights and freedoms (inviolability of the person and the home, privacy of correspondence, freedom of conscience) are guaranteed in our state of all the people just as firmly as political freedoms such as freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, freedom to hold meetings and street marches and demonstrations; the right of every citizen to take part in the management of state and public affairs and in the discussion and adoption of laws and decisions of general state and local significance; the right to unite in public organizations; the right to submit to state organs and public organizations proposals for the improvement of their activity and to criticize shortcomings in their work, the right to vote.

The superiority of real political freedoms under socialism by comparison with their bourgeois forms which are proclaimed but lack any political content appears particularly clearly when we turn to the content of the policy, the interconnection between the policy and life activity of the working masses, that is, to the crux of the matter. "Politics," V. I. Lenin pointed out, "means participation in the affairs of the state, the guidance of the state, the determination of the forms, tasks and content of the state's activity" (Vol 33 p 340). The freedoms enshrined in the USSR Constitution have the clearly expressed aim of involving every citizen in the management of the state and society.

The exercise of political freedoms under socialism--in view of their close link with the citizens' participation in the management of the state and society--entails two important consequences.

First, the enjoyment of political freedoms is inextricably linked with the discharge of duties to society. Every citizen must observe the USSR Constitution and Soviet laws; safeguard the interests of the Soviet state, promote the consolidation of its strength and prestige, and defend the socialist fatherland; every able-bodied citizen must work conscientiously in a sphere of socially useful activity chosen by him and must observe labor discipline, and every citizen must safeguard and reinforce socialist ownership and combat embezzlement and squandering of state and public property; respect the national dignity of other citizens; and strengthen the friendship of the Soviet Union's nations and nationalities. This unity of the citizen's political rights and duties attests to the organic link between freedom and responsibility under socialism.

Second, the enjoyment of political freedoms reveals the creative bases in the individual, promotes its all-round development and particularly the growth of political culture, the elaboration of a broad outlook, a state approach to tasks, self-sufficiency and activeness.

2.

The alienation between the state and the individual organically inherent in the bourgeois system based on private ownership is overcome only under socialism which, abolishing man's exploitation of man, has created new relations between the state and the individual--relations unprecedented in world history. As the new society--the society of real humanism--progresses, the ideals of the freedom of the individual are implemented increasingly fully; new rights, freedoms and duties are enshrined constitutionally, and the material guarantees of citizens' basic rights and freedoms are substantially extended.

While under the conditions of the transitional period from capitalism to socialism, the USSR Constitution and the constitutions of the Soviet republics did not enshrine either the right to work or the right to education or material provision in old age, in the event of illness or loss of the ability to work--since at that time the material conditions which could guarantee the implementation of these and several other basic citizens' rights had not yet taken shape--after the victory of socialism the 1936 Constitution enshrined these and a number of other civil rights and freedoms.

The new stage of building a developed socialist society in the USSR entails the further improvement of the freedom of the individual and the enshrinement in the Constitution of new fundamental rights, freedoms and duties for citizens. They include political freedoms--the right of every citizen to take part in the management of state and public affairs, in the discussion and adoption of laws and decisions of statewide and local significance (Article 48); and the right to submit to state organs and public organizations proposals for the improvement of their activity and to criticize shortcomings in their work (Article 49). The new constitutional duty to respect the national dignity of other citizens and strengthen the friendship of the nations and nationalities of the multinational Soviet state (Article 64) is clearly political. At the same time the USSR fundamental law now enshrines for the first time the freedom of creation--scientific, technical and artistic (Article 47); the right to health protection (Article 42); the right to housing (Article 44); and the right to enjoy the achievements of culture (Article 46 and others).

For instance, the broad dissemination of information and the opportunity to use the press, television and radio promote the better safeguarding of citizens' political freedoms.

Developed socialism, the growth of the physical potential of society and the state, the improvement of living conditions, the upsurge of culture and education and consequently of people's awareness--that is what imparts increasing effectiveness to socialist democracy and citizens' basic rights and freedoms. This depends not only on objective conditions but also on the masses' independence and activeness. It is for precisely this reason that the task of constantly improving the political standard of every citizen and of developing the feeling for the law among the people's masses and their ability to use their political freedoms acquires such great significance.

Under the conditions of mature socialism political freedoms are not only the result, the product of socialist social relations but also one of the important means of their further progress, of the improvement of the socialist way of life. This dual role of political freedoms and the prospects for their future development were reflected in the 1977 USSR Constitution. "The socialist system," Article 39 proclaims, "insures the expansion of rights and freedoms and the constant improvement of the citizens' living conditions as the programs of socioeconomic and cultural development are fulfilled."

3.

To understand how political freedoms are implemented in socialist society it is important to explain their correlation with the political system as a whole and with its elements.

The Soviet state of the whole people is the political organization of all the people. It reflects the interests and will of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia and all nations and nationalities in the country. And its activity is wholly linked with the expansion and intensification of socialist democracy, the development of all forms of the people's power, and the fuller and more effective use of political freedoms. The enshrinement in the USSR Constitution of the state's duty to respect the individual and to safeguard the citizens' rights and freedoms (Article 57) is an important new element in describing individual freedom in our country. This is closely linked with the implementation of the principle of socialist legality (Article 4 of the Constitution). The Soviet state creates the necessary conditions for insuring that the activity of all state organs, officials, public organizations and citizens is carried out on the basis of the Constitution, laws and other standard-setting acts. Here the state insures the safeguarding of law and order, the interests of society and the rights and freedoms of citizens.

The winning of political freedoms which were socialist in nature in October 1917 by the working class and entire working people was inevitably accompanied by the building of new, socialist organs of people's representation. This inextricable link between the people's representative bodies and political freedoms exists as long as the state exists. It is also expressed in the fact that truly popular representation can work correctly and most truly express the people's will only under conditions of true political freedom. It is precisely political freedoms which give scope for forming public opinion and then the will of the people in the supreme organ of the people's representation, and insure the involvement of the maximum number of citizens in the management of the state.

Individual political freedoms are revealed extensively through the system of our social organizations: First, the public organizations act as one element of the political system within whose framework political freedoms are implemented; and second, an important political freedom is specifically manifested in the creation and activity of public organizations--trade unions, cooperative associations, youth, sports and defense organizations, cultural, technical and scientific societies.

The trade unions, with 121 million members, the Komsomol, which unites 38 million young men and women in its ranks, and other public organizations play a significant part in state building and in the solution of major political problems. Their unionwide organs have the right to legislative initiative; in the union and autonomous republics the corresponding republican organs have the same right. The most important function of the public organizations--in connection with the state's activity--is their duty, enshrined for the first time in the USSR Constitution, to safeguard citizens' rights and freedoms (Article 57).

Labor collectives make active use of political freedoms. Their role is great not only in discussing and resolving questions of enterprise and institution management and the improvement of working and living conditions but also in resolving state matters, for instance in forming representative organs and monitoring their work.

The CPSU is the nucleus of Soviet society's political system and its leading and guiding force. It is precisely the CPSU which forms the political strategy for building communism and developing the political system of society--the state of the whole people, the representative organs, public organizations and labor collectives--and for the improvement of democracy and the further enrichment of citizens' political and other freedoms. The Constitution of the socialist state of the whole people, to whose elaboration the party made a specific creative contribution, has proved an outstanding political and ideological document of developed socialism. The CPSU educates its members in a spirit of devotion to communist ideals and the interests of working people. Every communist knows that membership in the party gives no privileges but, on the contrary, imposes on a person additional duties and heightened responsibility.

Soviet people's political freedoms promote the constant development of socialist democracy. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the 25th CPSU Congress, its improvement "is something we understand above all as the unswerving insurance of the working people's increasingly broad participation in the management of all society's affairs, as the further development of the democratic foundations of our statehood, as the creation of conditions for the all-round flowering of the individual. It is in this direction that the party has worked and will continue to work."

The party is tirelessly concerned for the growth of Soviet people's awareness and activeness and the expansion and increasing effectiveness of the historical creativity of the people's masses, who are creating a classless communist society.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET CONTINUES IN MOSCOW

LD261300 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 26, TASS--The national income of the Russian Federation has increased by 19.3 percent since the beginning of the five year plan (1976-1980). Its industrial output has made a gain of 18.4 percent. These figures were mentioned at the current session of the Supreme Soviet of this biggest Soviet republic which has a population of over 138 million. The first session of the newly elected parliament opened in the Kremlin on Tuesday.

The living standards of the people are rising with the growth of social production and enhancement of its efficiency. It was pointed out at the session that per capita real incomes had gone up 14.6 percent during the four years. About 24 million people have had their housing conditions improved during the period.

Payments and privileges accruing to the population from the public consumption funds have increased considerably. The state social insurance budget has grown approximately by one-third and is to reach almost 22 billion roubles in 1980.

15.5 million people--two million more than in 1975--will be provided with sanatoria and holiday home accommodations free of charge this year.

The session discussed the fulfilment of the Russian Federation's law on health services. The number of doctors in the republic increased in the seventies by 160,000. At present there are 39 doctors per 10,000 of population.

Speakers at the session point out that dynamic economic growth continues in all autonomous republics, territories and regions of the federation. In Bashkiriya, for instance, industrial output has increased 30 percent over the four years and more than 450 million roubles worth of goods have been produced over the above plan. In Primorye territory, 3.5 million square meters of housing--more than planned--have been built since the beginning of the five year plan.

Supreme Soviet Session Ends

LD261256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The 1st Session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation of the 10th Convocation closed 30 minutes ago. Today's meeting began at 1000 in the Great Kremlin Palace. The deputies and guests welcomed with prolonged applause Comrades Gromyko, Pelshe, Romanov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Gorbachev, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Solomentsev, Kapitonov and Dolgikh.

At this meeting the deputies completed discussion of the question on the RSFSR health law and measures for the further improvement of the health of the population. The republican Supreme Soviet adopted appropriate decisions.

Then a report was heard on the draft regualtions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and on the introduction of amendments and additions to the provisions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet standing commissions. It was delivered by Deputy Kolchina, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

These documents were devised in accordance with Lenin's organizational principles on the work of soviets based on the decisions of the 25th party congress, subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and tasks arising from Comrade Brezhnev's instructions on the further development of our political system and socialist democracy.

Following a debate, the deputies unanimously adopted these documents.

The current session approved the composition of the standing commissions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

The floor was then passed to Comrade Solomentsev, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, who made a proposal on the composition of the government of the republic. The Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the proposed composition of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

The People's Control Committee of the RSFSR was formed and the RSFSR Supreme Court was elected at today's session of the Supreme Soviet.

SUPREME SOVIET SESSION FORMS UKRAINIAN GOVERNMENT

25 March Session

AU261316 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1300 GMT 25 Mar 80 AU

[Excerpts] At the moment that this newscast enters in the air waves, the afternoon sitting of the First Session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation will begin.

The session listened to a report by Deputy Shevchenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman, on draft regulations for the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet and draft statutes for permanent commissions of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet. After the discussion, the session adopted a decision endorsing regulations for the republic's Supreme Soviet and passed the law on permanent commissions of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

The session passed to the next item on the agenda. The acting chairman made public a statement by Deputy Lyashko, Council of Ministers chairman, to the effect that, in accordance with the Ukrainian SSR Constitution, the Council of Ministers resigned its commission to the republic's Supreme Soviet.

The floor was offered to Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary. On behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, he made the motion, seconded by the party group and the Council of the Elders of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, to reappoint Aleksandr Pavlovich Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member, as Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman. He moved to commission Comrade Lyashko to submit to the Supreme Soviet a proposal on the composition of the republic's government--the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, and [to commission] the Council of Ministers to continue to carry out its duties until the Supreme Soviet forms a new government for the Ukrainian SSR. Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy emphasized that the republic's Council of Ministers, all state, soviet and economic organs should aim their activity primarily at the settlement of the most important and topical questions concerning economic development and at an improvement in the people's prosperity.

Particularly important at present are tasks involving the development of the fuel and power complex, the metallurgical industry, radical improvements in the work of railroad transport, in the state of affairs in capital construction, and the development of agriculture. All these tasks will be settled successfully the more persistently and skillfully leaders of ministries, departments, soviet executive committees, associations, enterprises and farms pursue the line aimed at improving efficiency and quality and attain high final results.

The Supreme Soviet approved the activity of the republic's Council of Ministers, appointed Aleksandr Pavlovich Lyashko as Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman, and commissioned him to submit to the Supreme Soviet a proposal concerning the composition of the Ukrainian Government. The Council of Ministers was commissioned to carry out its duties until the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet forms the republic's government.

The session is continuing its proceedings. A report on the state of and measures for further improving the construction of houses and facilities for municipal, consumer, social and cultural services in the republic is now being delivered by Deputy Yesipenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman.

Formation of Government

AU261046 Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 26 Mar 80 AU

[Text] The First Session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation is continuing its proceedings today in Kiev.

At the morning sitting the deputies continued to discuss the report by Deputy Yesipenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman, on the state of and measures for further improving the construction of houses and of facilities for municipal, consumer, social and cultural services in the republic.

The deputies taking part in the debate were: (Derevnikov), Kharkovskiy Gorispolkom chairman; Lubenets, Ukrainian minister of construction of heavy industry enterprises; Krylach, chief of the Vinnitsa industrial construction combine; Vasyukhnyuk, plasterers brigade leader at the Volyn industrial construction combine; Ploshchenko, Ukrainian minister of housing and municipal services; Gurtovoy, Lenin Kolkhoz chairman in Znamenskiy Rayon, Kirovogradskaya Oblast; Bakhtin, Krymskiy Oblispolkom chairman; and (Shirik), chairman of the Ukrainian inter-kolkhoz construction organization.

A concluding speech was delivered by Deputy Yesipenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman.

The Supreme Soviet adopted a decision on the state of and measures for further improving the construction of houses and facilities for municipal, consumer, social and cultural services in the republic.

The session went on to the examination of the item concerning the formation of the Ukrainian Government--the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The floor was offered to Deputy Aleksandr Pavlovich Lyashko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman. In conformity with the Supreme Soviet's commission, Deputy Lyashko submitted for examination to the session the composition of the Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, approved by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and seconded by the party group and the Council of Elders of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet. The Supreme Soviet unanimously endorsed the composition of the Ukrainian Government--the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

On behalf of government members and of himself personally, Aleksandr Pavlovich Lyashko expressed cordial gratitude for the high confidence accorded and assured the gathering that the members of the republic's government would do their best to creditably carry out their duties before the Leninist party and the Soviet people.

The session is continuing its proceedings.

Ukrainian Soviet Session Ends

AU261342 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1300 GMT 26 Mar 80 AU

[Excerpt] The First Session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the Tenth Convocation ended its proceedings in Kiev today.

The session passed to the item of forming the People's Control Committee of the Ukrainian SSR.

The floor was offered to Borisenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary. The People's Control Committee of the Ukrainian SSR was formed unanimously. Deputy Kutsevol was confirmed as chairman of the People's Control Committee of the Ukrianian SSR.

Vatchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, was offered the floor to report on the election of the Ukrainian Supreme Court. The session unanimously elected the composition of the republic's Supreme Court. Deputy Yakimenko was elected as its chairman.

A report on the approval of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees was delieverd by Deputy Kolotukha, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary. The session passed appropriate laws and decisions on that item.

The session's agenda was exhausted. The first session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the Tenth Convocation was proclaimed closed.

[Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 1800 GMT on 26 March notes that: "Participating in the proceedings of the session were Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Borisenko, Vatchenko, Vashchenko, Lyashko, Sologub, Titarenko, Fedorchuk, Gerasimov, Kapto and Pogrebnyak."]

DISSIDENT SUPPORTER OF OLYMPIC BOYCOTT ARRESTED IN ESTONIA

LD240951 Paris LE FIGARO in French 19 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Estonia: Dissident Arrested"]

[Text] Estonian dissident Yuriy Kukk, who launched an appeal for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics, has been arrested in the street in Tartu and moved to the Estonian republic's capital, Tallin. It is feared that he will be charged with "anti-Soviet slander".

KOPELEV DEFENDS CAUSE OF FELLOW DISSIDENT

DW261004 Bonn DIE WELT in German 26 Mar 80 p 9 DW

[Open letter by Soviet writer Lev Kopelev in defense of dissident, "Igor Ogurtsov Is Being Mercilessly Tortured"]

[Text] 15 February 1980 marked the end of the 13th year of imprisonment for Igor Ogurtsov who had been sentenced to 15 years in 1967. The young, gifted historian (Semitology), linguist; and philosopher was arrested, jointly with a group of comrades, for participating in a circle which was called the "All-Russian Social-Christian Federation of the Liberation of the People." They gathered to discuss problems of history, politics, religion; they engaged in disputes and strove to further their education. Of them 28 were convicted and sentenced. Igor Ogurtsov refused to submit and did not incriminate those who had incriminated him to exonerate themselves. This is why he received the most severe punishment of all--15 years of detention and 5 years of deportation. His fellow defendants have been free for a long time, but he is still in prison--under the most severe regime.

May anybody reading these lines try to visualize this: Igor was 28 years old; young, strong, imbued with ideas and hopes when he crossed the threshold into prison.

Youth has departed in these 13 years, and health has waned. He is exhausted, bothered by serious ailments, privations and by the awareness of the irretrievable losses.

Yet despite everything he has retained the clarity of mind and the strength of soul. Over all these terrible years he has been writing stirring letters to his parents which express the manifold work of an unusually fructuous spirit.

I am saying this with all the more conviction since I do not share either the religious creed of Igor Ogurtsov or many of his views concerning history, philosophy, and art. But it is for this very reason that I acknowledge in complete objectivity the nobleness of his mind and the options of his talents.

This promising thinker and unrestrictedly good and selfless man, who loves Russia passionately, now has been deprived of all opportunities of working and of being creative, of being useful to his fatherland, and of helping his neighbor. He has been condemned to the most cruel pains.

As each year and each day pass the bitterness of his parents becomes greater and more insurmountable. Yevgeniya Mikhailovna Ogurtsova-Derevenskova taught music, but she can work no longer as she has been struck by a serious case of angina pectoris. It is the letters of her son and the rare meetings alone with him which keep up her strength but at the same time intensify her bitterness. Vyacheslav Vasilyevich Ogurtsov is an engineer, comes from a family of shipbuilders, in 1941 voluntarily joined the marines, became an officer. Although having been severely wounded he returned to his unit and refused all pleasant proposals of work in the rear echelon. He was decorated several times for unconditional valiance in battle.

Yevgeniya Mikhailovna and Vyacheslav Vasilyevich I had the honor of calling my friends. I am perfectly aware of what Igor, the only and dearly beloved son and closest friend means. In him lies the whole meaning of their lives.

But they are permitted to see him just twice a year in the presence of guards who watch out for every word. In the last meetings they could not even come close to him, they were separated from him by a glass partition.

And each time they see that he has become even more pale and even more thin, that he is losing hair and teeth.... The physicians of the hospital do not want to give them any information, but it is obvious that he is suffering from chronic stomach trouble, weakness of the heart and exhausted nerves that is being intensified by permanent undernourishment and the absence of vitamins. Yet his parents are not permitted to hand him food or some sort of medicine. Igor has the right to receive just two packages a year--" one kilogram each of dry bakery products but no chocolate."

If Igor Ogurtsov is not released in the very near future, it will mean for him slowly wasting away--a painful death penalty without a sentence. Such tortures are not envisaged by our law for anybody. Now, on this day and in this hour a good and honest person is being mercilessly and senselessly tortured in the prison of the town Chistopol. They torture him with hunger, illness and desperation.

That happens in our country, in a state we are strengthening every day with our work --all of us living here, our friends, acquaintances, comrades and relatives!

None of us are free of responsibility for what is going on within the borders of our state and what is being done in its name. None of us and none of those who live in other countries that are tied to our's with political, economic, scientific and sports relations or simply through personal acquaintances. We all are responsible for the life of Igor Ogurtsov as well as for the fates of Yuriy Orlov, Mikola Rudenko, Anatoliy Shcharanskiy and all other prisoners suffering for reasons of their conscience in the prisons and camps of our country--and also for the fates of the recently arrested: advocate Tatyana Velikanova, and reverends Gleb Yakunin and Dmitriy Dudko.

This is why the people of good will in our country and in others, all those able to feel and suffer with others, must not stand aside. May everybody do what he can and how he can do it--whether by writing an open or a confidential letter, whether by speaking up openly through a paper or through the telephone, or whether by exploiting personal acquaintances through go-betweens to approach government authorities, diplomats, writers, journalists, judges, public prosecutors or the administration of the prison--by leading, convincing, begging, demanding or urging... The main thing is not to give up after one or two attempts but to remind the people doggedly over and over again.

Let us help Igor Ogurtsov! Let us help his parents! Let us help the people who are in prison because of their conscience. In doing this we will help the fatherland and every one of us to become aware of his dignity as a person and a citizen. Signed: Lev Kopelev.

ENERGY OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON NUCLEAR ENERGY

LD261401 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 Mar 80 p 8 LD

[Kjell Dragnes interview with Russian energy official: "Soviet Union Stakes Much on Nuclear Power"]

[Text] Moscow, 19 March--"It is of course impossible to say that a Harrisburg-type accident will not happen here. But we are convinced that modern technology makes it possible to build nuclear power stations that are completely safe."

This statement was made by Fedor Ovchinnikov, Soviet deputy minister for power and electrification, in an interview with AFTENPOSTEN. Ovchinnikov is one of the thirteen deputy ministers at the Ministry of Power and Electrification and has the development of nuclear power as his special field. Before he was appointed deputy minister of power and electrification he was director of the nuclear power station in Novovoronezh for 15 years.

"In those 15 years we did not have one single instance of dangerous radiation. And I have no knowledge that it has happened at other nuclear power stations either," Ovchinnikov says.

Safety questions were the main topic in the interview. It was clear from Ovchinnikov's answers that the Harrisburg accident has been studied in the greatest detail by Soviet nuclear experts. There are both similarities and differences between the American and Soviet power stations.

"At the Harrisburg power station they have two safety systems to hinder the melting of the core. We have three. It has also been established that it was human error which led to the accident. Something like that would not be able to happen here."

"We must remember that it is people who control the technology. We give our nuclear technicians total training. They understand how the whole power station works, not just a part of it. We also have different safety and emergency routines from those of the Americans," Ovchinnikov says.

The Soviet nuclear development program has in no way been altered since Harrisburg. The main outline is clear--vigorous investment in nuclear power stations in the European sector which has 75 percent of the population but only 25 percent of energy resources. In 1980 the goal is an installed capacity of 13 million kilowatts (13.000 megawatts), a goal, whose achievement is doubtful.

In the next 5-year plan, which begins next year, the goal is for an installed capacity of from 20,000 to 25,000 megawatts. It will be achieved primarily by building reactors with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts. Such "millionaries", as the Russians call them, already exist in Novovoronezh and at the Leningrad power station, which achieved a capacity of 3,000 megawatts a month ago. The nuclear share in electricity generation will increase from 5 percent this year to 20-25 percent in the course of the next decade.

Up to the end of the century the normal type of reactor will carry the main burden, but at the same time there is a research program embracing fast breeder reactors.

[Question] Is nuclear power a blind alley in the development of energy sources? "No", Ovchinnikov says with conviction. He points to the debate in Sweden. Many people are against nuclear power, but at the same time they are not against other advantages of our civilization, such as aviation. "Energy is needed to heat our homes. Where will we take it from? I do not put much faith in all this talk about wind and sun," Deputy Minister Ovchinnikov says.

But is there really no one who is an opponent of nuclear power in the Soviet Union? "Well, yes, there have been both verbal and written discussions. When the power station in Novovoronezh was built there were many people who expressed anxiety. But we sent round agitation brigades which persuaded people that there was no danger," he says.

The pros and cons of nuclear power are seldom discussed openly in the Soviet Union.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES SHORTCOMINGS IN COLLECTIVES

LD261503 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 March 1980 publishes on page 2 a 1,800-word article by PRAVDA correspondent G. Lebanidze from Tbilisi under the headline "People's Moods." The article discusses the need to display "greater concern for improving the moral climate in collectives," citing instances of lack of concern for people on the part of Georgian officials. Lebanidze reports the dismissal of the first secretary of Zestafonskiy Raykom and the director of a ferroalloys plant, the deputy director of the Dimitrov aircraft plant and the director of the Kirov machine tool-building plant, and also other instances of party criticism of officials for shortcomings in this respect. The article concludes by noting the need to "satisfy the needs and requirements of the working person" and eliminate remaining shortcomings in the work of "several services which should display concern for people's mood."

BRIEFS

PRIMORSKIY KRAY SHORTCOMINGS--Only one week remains before the end of the first quarter and the work results for the quarter will to a considerable extent determine the Primorskiy Kray's ability to fulfill the 1980 and the 10th 5-year plans. A tense situation continues in some branches of the kray's economy for a variety of reasons. Additional opportunities and reserves which can promote the solution of main tasks such as increasing production efficiency and labor productivity have not been used with sufficient energy. During the past 4 years a lag has been allowed in the rate of growth of production and labor productivity. Unproductive losses of worktime are also of serious concern. Although plans and socialist pledges for the final year of the 5-year plan period are difficult, they can be fulfilled. The kray must increase the volume of production by 6.8 percent and labor productivity by 5.3 percent. At least 83 percent of the increase in volume of production must be achieved through increased labor productivity. The kray's agricultural workers, who failed to supply the state with more than 50,000 tons of vegetables and the same amount of potatoes, are faced with a very important task this year. They must maintain the highest level of readiness for agricultural work in the final year of the 5-year plan period. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0215 GMT 24 Mar 80 OW]

NEW ATOMIC POWER STATION--It is reported from Khmelnitskiy that the builders of the atomic power station have set about creating an artificial water reservoir with a total surface of 21 square kilometers. At the same time the construction of an industrial basis and of a residential district is continuing. Two dormitories, a dining room and other facilities have already been put into service. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0900 GMT 22 Mar 80 AU]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 26 MARCH

LD270332 [Editorial report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 26 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Sowing is under way in southern Uzbekistan, in Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast in Kirgizia and in Czhambulskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan. (0100 GMT)

In Kirgizia, the sowing campaign has switched from the valleys to the mountains of Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast. Nearly 500,000 tons of grain are pledged in the oblast this year. (0700 GMT)

Sowing has begun in the valleys of the northern Tyan-Shan. Spring machinery has gone into the fields in the Altay. Top-dressing of winter crops and perennial grasses has begun in steppe and foothill areas. Farmers in some rayons in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast have sown the first thousand hectares. (0800 GMT)

Parkhomenko has reported from Azerbaijan, where after a cold spell the sun is shining again, sowing of lucerne and fodder root crops is coming to an end, sowing of corn has started, work is underway in grape and vegetable plantings. (1100 GMT)

Turkmenia--Maryyskaya Oblast farms are engaged in the sowing of fine-fiber cotton. Because of a late spring, the sowing campaign had been postponed. In order to complete it in good time, the farms have prepared considerably more sowing equipment than last year. (1445 GMT)

Maryyskaya Oblast of Turkmenia has started sowing thin-fiber cotton. Five kolkhozes are to use nothing but new high-yield varieties, which will also be used in virgin land farms in the Karakum Canal zone. (1750 GMT)

A check on winter crop conditions has started in Stavropolskiy Kray. Initial results show that most shoots survived the winter well, despite low snowfall and sharp temperature fluctuations. Drought last year meant that a number of rayons had no reserve seed stocks for the early grain crops. Orenburgskaya, Saratovskaya and Voronezhskaya oblasts have helped with supplies of barley seed. (1750 GMT)

A zonal conference of potato farmers from the Central Chernozen Zone, Volga Valley and North Caucasus, has been held at Ordzhonikidze. Potato production in the RSFSR was discussed and tasks set out for improving yields. (1750 GMT)

AGRICULTURE MINISTER SEES PROSPECTS FOR GOOD WINTER HARVEST

LD261106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] In Moscow awards were presented to women machine operators, who were congratulated by Minister of Agriculture Mesyats.

"The minister spoke of the tasks now facing agriculture and machine operators: [begin Mesyats recording]

These tasks, let us state frankly, are not easy but also not very complicated for any kolkhoz or sovkhoz.

The main sector for us is grain farming. As you know, this year we need to produce about 235 million tons of grain crops. We can say that the basis of the harvest has been laid fairly well. Since autumn last year we have sown 42 million hectares of winter crops. That is 4 million hectares more than was sown in 1978. At the moment the winter season is proceeding more or less favorably. There are real possibilities, if winter crops are fertilized on time, of achieving a decent, good yield of winter crops. Spring fieldwork, comrades, has already begun in the southern areas of the country and will start everywhere in the very near future."

ARTICLE OUTLINES AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

LD251421 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow EKONIMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 12 Signed To Press 17 March 1980 publishes on page 2 under the rubric "15th Anniversary of CPSU Central Committee March Plenum" and the headline "The Party's Agrarian Policy in Action" a 1,500-word unattributed article outlining the development of Soviet agriculture since the CPSU Central Committee March 1965 Plenum. In particular the article describes advances in the intensification of agriculture, the mechanization of agricultural work, the increase in the average grain crop yield, and projected developments related to production specialization and concentration based on interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration.

DECISION ON RICE PRODUCTION MEASURES ADOPTED

LD261257 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and Council of Ministers of the USSR have adopted a decision on measures for the further development of rice growing. It notes that as a result of the implementation of an extensive program of work on land improvement, a basis has been created in the country for the development of rice growing. Specialized kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been organized. In comparison with 1965, the production of rice has increased four-fold. The decision defines tasks for increasing the sale of this grain crop to the state in the 11th 5-Year-Plan period.

RASHIDOV VIEWS TASKS OF IMPROVING UZBEKISTAN'S AGRICULTURE

LD261601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Mar 80 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Article by Sh. Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, under the rubric "Effectiveness of our Articles" : "Cotton, Alfalfa, Meat"]

[Text] At the meeting with voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Okrug, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said that the cohesion and unity of Soviet society is the unique property of socialism, our invaluable and insuperable strength. In the sphere of the economy one of the instances of this cohesion of the Soviet people which too is unique in its own way is the all-union division of labor, whereby each republic and each region of the country has the opportunity, on the basis of a unified state plan, to concentrate more fully on utilizing favorable ecological, human and other factors in order to channel them most advantageously toward the interests of the whole national economic complex and to the good of the whole people.

In the valleys everything which is planted thrives in our sun, but Uzbekistan, with the entire irrigated zone of Central Asia and Azerbaijan constitute the only area in our country and the whole of the socialist community, where cotton can be grown. It is natural that our main efforts and physical resources are directed toward the maximum increase of cotton production. The successes of the cotton growers are well known. In 1979 a record amount of raw cotton was harvested in the USSR--9.16 million tons--of which Uzbekistan accounted for 5.76 million tons.

The other day a festive assembly of the republic's farmers took place. It adopted a lofty pledge: to struggle for 5.85 million tons of Uzbek cotton in 1980. The traditional and supremely fruitful socialist competition among the cotton-growing republics--Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenia and Uzbekistan--is being continued. Thus there is a complete confidence that in the concluding year of the 5-year plan the level of cotton production so far achieved will be significantly surpassed.

Apart from cotton and raw silk, Uzbekistan produces other agricultural products specific to its particular zone--early vegetables, fresh and dried fruits, melons and raisins. In terms of all 4 years of the 5-year plan, all procurement entries, all dispatch addresses for this produce the plans that have also been fulfilled and overfulfilled. The republic's party and soviet organizations, while directing the efforts of agricultural workers toward the utmost increase in cotton production, also keep a strict eye on the precise observance by our farms and departments of all other pledges and regard this as an important factor in the education of cadres in the spirit of high responsibility before the state for the fulfillment of nationwide plans.

Livestock farming in the meat and dairy sphere in the irrigated zone of our region is a sector which goes with cotton growing. During the 10th 5-Year Plan much has been done in the republic for its development too. The livestock population is growing and its productiveness is increasing. Livestock workers in Tashkentskaya Oblast increased meat production in 1979 by 18 percent, milk by 8.4, eggs by 22 percent, and this year they resolved to increase production of all livestock produce by 25 percent on average.

The results achieved by them and the high socialist pledges adopted for 1980, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev underlined in his greetings to the oblast's agricultural workers, show what huge reserves in the development of livestock farming lie at the disposal of the country's cotton growing areas. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's cordial greetings imparted new force to the struggle for the intensification of livestock farming. The ensuing recommendations and tasks were discussed at the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Plenum. The plenum specially stressed that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings constitute a combat program of action for all the republic's livestock farmers.

The experience of four farms in different oblasts of the republic provides eloquent evidence of the great untapped reserves of the sector. An account of this was published in IZVESTIYA (issue no 63, 1980). In actual fact, the 40 Let Oktyabrya Kolkhoz in Tashkentskaya Oblast and the Kommunizm Kolkhoz in Samarkandskaya Oblast, while gathering record cotton harvests of up to 48 quintals (this year both are struggling for 50) are obtaining such an abundance of fodder from the fodder area which occupies less than one-fourth of the arable land, that they are able to support twice as many cattle as on other farms of the same scale, including supporting dairy units too with record milk yields and a high degree of marketability.

The Surkhan Sovkhoz in the fine-fibre cotton production zone, along with further increasing its sowing area, moving to production of cotton fibre of the highest standards and also with the very intense sowing structure characteristic of most cotton growing farms, has 2,500 head of cattle and many hogs, sheep and fowl.

The example of the Malek Sovkhoz in the Golodnaya steppe points to a very important reserve for the development of livestock farming. Merely from combined sowings and repeat crops in the areas devoted to alfalfa, the farm doubled its fodder stocks and correspondingly doubled its head of cattle and increased its average milk yield to 4,300 kg, the average surrender weight of young bulls to 700 kg, and for each 100 hectares of arable land, apart from cotton, is producing 76 quintals of grain, 752 quintals of milk, 137 quintals of meat and 114,000 eggs.

In the IZVESTIYA item it was correctly emphasized that grain production too can be considerably increased within the cotton and alfalfa crop rotation scheme. In comparison with last year about 50,000 additional hectares of arable irrigated land are being allocated in 1980 to corn for grain. Together with the further development of rice growing in the Amudarya floodplain and an improvement in the standard of dryland farming this makes it certain that the task of bringing the republic's grain production up to 3.15 million tons will also be fulfilled.

The constant aid to the republic by the party and government serves as a guarantee that in the next few years the cotton growing areas will be able to meet a considerable proportion of the demand for livestock products by means of their own output. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures for Accelerating the Development of Livestock Raising in the Uzbek SSR" allocates R1.1 billion for these ends--more than has been invested in the republic's livestock farming in the last 20 years.

At the same time, and this needs to be underlined yet again, our main reserve was, is and will continue to be the advanced experience of farms and administrative units, living examples of how matters can be organized and pursued even now given the present opportunities. This is where the value of the IZVESTIYA account lies.

The resolution adopted by the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee approved the experience of the 40 Let Oktyabrya and Kommunizm kolkhozes and of the Surkhan and Malek sovkhozes. Their example substantially broadens our notions of the potential of the irrigated zone, teaches us through living examples of farm management and at the same time objectively acts as a businesslike critique of shortcomings for it reminds certain party and soviet organizations of omissions and weaknesses in this matter and in backward and average farms it increases the self-critical approach to the appraisal of one's work.

The Uzbekistan CP Central Committee has instructed the relevant organizations to adopt measures with respect to the proposals by progressive farm chiefs contained in the IZVESTIYA items. In particular local responsibility for assimilating crop rotation systems and for the condition of alfalfa plantations, is to be stepped up, stricter planning of combined and repeat sowings is to be implemented, additional sources of vegetable are to be brought into circulation and when summing up the results of work, output of crop and livestock produce per 100 hectares of irrigated arable land is to be taken into account along with the usual indicators.

Recently, in the republic, rallies of livestock farmers have taken place in all oblasts while, in addition, in Tashkentskaya Oblast there has also been a conference of the kishlaks: settlements' and small towns' aktiv on the question of stepping up the numbers and the fattening of livestock and poultry on individual farms. A public investigation into the state of affairs in a number of areas has been made where last year and in the first months of this year the necessary increase in the head of livestock and output of livestock produce was not achieved.

These and other measures have as their aim the involvement of the broadest range of rural workers in the campaign for a record cotton harvest in the final year of the 5-year plan, in the struggle by the whole people for a further upsurge in livestock farming and increase in its productivity and thereby to fittingly greet the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, to successfully complete the 10th 5-Year Plan and fulfill the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress.

KUNAYEV PRESENTS AWARDS TO KAZAKHSTAN'S FARMERS

AU261616 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1511 GMT 26 Mar 80 AU

[Excerpts] Today Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium presented the fatherland's high awards to a group of the republic's frontranking agricultural workers honored for outstanding successes attained in all-union socialist competition and for valor manifested in fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges for increasing the production and sales to the state of grain and other farm produce in 1979.

Comrade Kunayev warmly and cordially congratulated the recipients and wished them new successes in labor, good health and good luck. The comrades who received awards warmly thanked the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the high appraisal of their work and assured them that they would spare no effort to successfully implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the plans and pledges for 1980 and the 5-year period as a whole.

BETTER INCENTIVES FOR SCIENTIFIC INNOVATION URGED

LD270817 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 80 p 2 LD

[Article by Academician V. Trapeznikov, Hero of Socialist Labor, under the rubric "Improving the Economic Mechanism": "Incentives to Progress"]

[Text] The acceleration of scientific and technical progress is one of the main tasks of socialist production. In the CPSU Central Committee report to the 24th party congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that it is essential to "create conditions making enterprises produce the latest models of products and literally pursue scientific and technical innovations rather than shying away like, to put it figuratively, the devil from frankincense. The collectives which must be placed in the most privileged position are those which really struggle to improve equipment and technology and to produce output matching present-day requirements." A considerable amount has been done in this direction since then, but nevertheless the conditions for a cardinal solution to the problem have not as yet been created.

When you examine the "research-development-production" sequence you can see its low efficiency. Thus, it takes a long time to design and introduce articles and a considerable proportion of development projects carried out by scientific research institutes and design bureaus never make it to the manufacturing plant or their story ends with the manufacture or just a small industrial batch.

Let us examine this sequence, starting at the upper "end." The development of new technology always requires experimental industrial installations. If ministries neglect them they often take many years to be created, although their total cost does not exceed more than a few percent--sometimes not even 1 percent of total capital investment in the sector. In addition, existing experimental industrial installations and experimental shops are often tied up producing series-produced output. Statistics confirm that sectors' plan fulfillment usually comes out at 100-102 percent, but the new equipment targets do not even reach 100 percent. What is the reason? Failure to fulfill the basic plan entails painful sanctions, whereas nonfulfillment of the new equipment plan usually goes unnoticed.

Let us now look at what degree of interest enterprises have in new equipment.

For many years their achievements were judged by the quantity of output they produced without due regard for its scientific and technical standard and competitiveness on world markets; furthermore, given the "gross output" method of assessment, it was even profitable for an enterprise to expend more materials in order to record an increase in its reported labor productivity.

The assimilation of new output requires reserve production capacities, but most often these turn out to be fully utilized and it takes considerable effort to "make room for" the new equipment.

In the economic respect too enterprises have little interest in producing new equipment. For example, under the existing economic mechanism the link between price and the technical standard of output is extremely weak. Over 80 percent of output bearing the seal of quality is sold without a markup on the price. The average markup does not exceed a few percent. Markdowns on the price of second-rated output are virtually nonexistent. As a result neither markups nor markdowns on prices as incentives to technical progress "work" to any extent. Nor is enterprises' interest aroused by the existing incentive system for leadership and engineering and technical personnel. [paragraph continues]

Their bonus is calculated on the basis of approximately 15 indicators, and the proportion of the total bonus attributable to successes in creating new equipment does not exceed 2-3 percent as a rule. It is a question not of raising the bonus "ceiling" but of increasing the proportion of the bonus award attributable to concerns linked with the assimilation of new output.

Finally, achievements here do not have a beneficial impact on an enterprise performance indicators immediately, only after series production has been organized. But the expenditure shows up on the balance immediately. From where is a desire to pursue scientific and technical achievements going to emerge in this situation?

As we can see, the braking forces are great. Driving forces of at least equal intensity are needed to get enterprises to look toward scientific and technical progress.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Impact of the Economic Mechanism on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality" will undoubtedly reduce and eliminate a number of these difficulties. But the impact of this on accelerating scientific and technical progress will not be immediate but will make itself felt only when the new economic mechanism embraces the entire "science-production-national economy" cycle.

Priority significance is attached to assessing the technical and technological standard and progressiveness of an enterprise and evaluating what it has achieved and what should be required of it in the future. This is a far from simple task. When resolving it it is essential to make comparisons with the best products produced in the USSR and abroad. Furthermore, consideration must be given to the fact that more sophisticated products will be appearing tomorrow. Placing a product in the top quality category must mean that it matches or exceeds the best world achievements. But here it is essential to note when analogous products have appeared on foreign markets.

It appears that when assessing an enterprise's activity, as well as what has been achieved, it is essential to take into consideration the long-term projected technical standard of its output. Without this it is hardly possible to insure the development of products (or manufacturing processes) which will not turn out to be obsolete as soon as they are put into series production or started up.

If the "progressiveness quotient" becomes one of the main elements when summarizing the results of an enterprise's work, calculating bonuses for engineering and technical personnel and summarizing socialist competition results, it would be an effective incentive for scientific and technical progress.

Now let us look at the problem from the viewpoint of a scientific research organization or design bureau. As is known, our science has tremendous achievements and a whole series of "thoughtful" scientific research institutes, and Soviet scientists are distinguished by their wealth of ideas and are closely linked with practical work. However, alongside this you can also find a considerable number of scientific research institutes which are not making an appreciable contribution to science and technology. What is the reason for the persistence of scientific research institutes lacking initiative but swallowing up considerable resources?

One of the reasons, and probably the most substantial, is inadequate demand from consumer enterprises for the product of scientific research institutes, for original, progressive developments by them. These enterprises do not pursue new equipment, do not want the difficulties connected with starting it up and do not demand of scientific research institutes what they are capable of producing. Indeed it is sometimes easier for an institute to complete a given development project than to get its results put into production. [paragraph continues]

It is no coincidence that the term "introduction" implies some kind of forceful effort necessary to overcome resistance. Incidentally, there is no question of having to "introduce" a tasty kind of sausage into the trade system. In that case it is a question of "meeting demand." But here we are talking about "introduction."

Another reason is the longstanding practice of judging the results of an enterprise's work by the quantity of output it produces without due consideration for its scientific and technical standard. Naturally this has not encouraged scientific research institutes and design bureaus to offer lightweight, economical and cheap products which are also progressive and competitive on foreign markets. The result of these and other circumstances has been the emergence of "lazy minds" in many scientific research institutes.

"Lazy minds," lack of initiative and years of low demand for original products from enterprises have led to an aspiration to imitate foreign equipment. Sometimes you even hear it said of innovatory design projects that since there is nothing like this abroad it can hardly be any use at all and hardly anything will come of it.

Instead of conducting trailblazing fundamental and applied research some scientific research institutes follow the path of imitation. However, it must be clearly understood that copying means deliberately planning a 5-8 year lag. Indeed, the model used is a foreign product manufactured on a series-production basis which has already gained itself quite a reputation. But the process of putting it into production involves many steps and a great deal of time--it can take years.

As we can see, for various reasons, every individual link in the "chain" does not have sufficient interest in accelerating scientific and technical progress. It transpires that scientific and technical progress is necessary to the national economy as a whole but not to its individual components. It is possible to point up a number of factors retarding scientific and technical progress in individual components of the economy and formulate useful partial proposals, but this is not the solution to the problem.

All the above-mentioned difficulties seem to be based on a shared deep-seated cause: the underestimation of the significance of new equipment and incorrect consideration of its place in the overall "scale of values." During planning at various levels priority is given to quantity, while questions of quality and new equipment are relegated to second or third place. Reserve capacities are not allocated for putting it into production, and tolerably little attention is devoted to the scientific and technical standard of output when summarizing the performance of enterprises and other organizations and calculating bonuses. And should not thought be given to the possibility of reserves uncovered in the course of the compilation of counterplans (with the exception of raw material sectors) being channeled not into increasing the quantity of output but primarily into improving quality and efficiency, into technical progress?

Nor should it be forgotten that every individual, irrespective of his place on the management ladder, has his own character and his own motivations, and it is not so easy to encourage them to "pursue scientific and technical innovations." It is necessary to create the conditions so that people are not only able but willing to do this.

For all the differences in people's characters, most of them cannot be indifferent to how their work is assessed by society and their leaders; they work in accordance with the accepted "scale of values" and take note of what generates praise or criticism and what raises or lowers bonuses. And the personal qualities of the leader, profound understanding on his part of the role of scientific and technical progress in the country's life and persistence and diligence in resolving questions related to this constitute an immutable condition for success.

Returning to the "scale of values," I would like to note: Scientific and technical progress must come first in both planning and operational management. In the final analysis it is scientific and technical progress which determines the sophistication of output and labor productivity. We are not going to lose sight of the fact that quality is more economical than quantity. Measures generating a keen interest in accelerating scientific and technical progress also determine first and foremost the prospects for the accelerated development of our national economy.

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC SHIPPING--The diesel-electric vessel Khudozhnik Vrubel of the Vostokrybkholodflot administration is taking on a cargo of fish products in the Antarctic area. The motorship Altayskiye Gory is due to arrive in the area on 17 March. The rescue vessel Dozornyy is conducting fleet observations in the area. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 14 Mar 80 OW]

FAR EAST SCIENTIFIC PLANS--The Far Eastern Scientific Center has worked out a long-term complex program for the Far East which defines economic and social problems for the development of the region's productive forces up to 1990. Central attention will be devoted to further study of the world's oceans, geology of rare and nonferrous metals, biology of marine organisms, scientific research in the Bam railway zone, problems in forecasting Tsunami, earthquakes and eruption of volcanoes and practical use of these natural phenomena. New additions to the Far East's scientific establishments will be a complex institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Blagoveshchensk, a mine engineering institute in Khabarovsk and an institute of ocean economy in Vladivostok. A large analytical center with four neutron installations will be established for detailed and superspeed analysis of raw minerals. The Far East's expeditionary fleet will be supplied 10 scientific research vessels. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 20 Mar OW]

PRIBOY SCIENTIFIC VOYAGE--The scientific research vessel Priboy of the Far Eastern Scientific Research and Hydrometeorological Institute returned to its homeport several days ago at the end of a long voyage. During the voyage, which lasted 122 days, the crew worked on the problem related to the study of large scale interaction of ocean and atmosphere, which is important for perfecting long range weather forecasting methods. The most interesting work was in the equatorial zone of the Pacific Ocean, where the vessel conducted complex research together with several other vessels. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 24 Mar 80 OW]